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ANNUAL REPORT

MADE TO THE

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

CITY OF LEEDS,

FOR THE YEAR

1908,

AND PARTLY FOR 1909.

BY

J. SPOTTISWOODE CAMERON,

M.D., B.Sc., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health to the City.

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TABLE A.—Part 1.—Causes of death in registration sub-districts ; institutions as separate districts.

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The material asked for in the new Local Government tables will be found as follows :—

- I.—In table D, part 2.
- II.—In tables 21 a-k for districts and table D 2 for city.
- III.—Age groups in new table 18, pp. 34-5 ; localities in table B.
- IV.—Ages in table 17, pp. 32 and 33 (altered from old table 17 to include ages), including, however, all deaths in institutions ; localities in table C, where institution deaths allocated, and in table A, part 2 β , where institution deaths are given separately for each district, and the district deaths with and without these allocated deaths given for age periods.
- V.—Infantile mortality, 5a p. 22, 5b p. 23, 5c p. 24.



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ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

*To the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the
Leeds City Council.*

SIR,

Tables and reports already furnished for 1908.—

During the year the Committee have been furnished at each of their monthly meetings with a general statement showing the mortality from all causes and from certain specified diseases for the four or five weeks most nearly corresponding to the previous month. Your attention was drawn monthly to the salient features in these tables, and to other matters affecting the health of the City.

For each of the four quarters a somewhat fuller return, containing a table giving the mortality over and under five years of age in each registration district of the town, classing the deaths occurring in public institutions as if they had been in separate districts was laid before you. This table enumerated the diseases in their districts, under their causes, a little more fully than the monthly table.

These tables will be repeated in the appendix under the letters A (3), A (4), A (5), A (6), and will be supplemented by a table for the whole period of 53 weeks on the same lines (table A, part 1) as well as by two tables (table A, part 2 (α) and (β)), also for the whole year, showing the age distribution of mortality in the several districts, one classing institutions as districts (table A, part 2 (α)), and the other showing for the whole year how the deaths in public institutions have to be allocated to the districts to which the patients belonged (table A, part 2 (β)). The last named table was new in the Report for 1907.

The return presented quarterly also furnished you with the total births and the birth rate, the total deaths and the death rate, as well as the death rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases for each registration district after the deaths occurring in public institutions had been allocated to the districts to which the patients belonged. Similar information in regard to deaths from all causes was also furnished as part of the same table for the Municipal Wards.

These eight tables will be found again in the appendix under the headings E (2), (3), (4), and (5), for each of the quarters of 1908, and a similar table, E (6), for the first quarter of 1909, will be added in due course. Prefixed to these will be found Table E (1), which gives the same information for the whole 53 weeks' period of 1908. This last-named table E (1) for the year 1908 was laid before you at your February meeting this year, and a similar table for the 53 weeks of municipal year 1907-8 had been laid before you in November, 1908.

The quarterly reports just spoken of contained also the total births, the total deaths, the deaths at certain age groups, from the seven zymotics, and certain other diseases for each week of the quarter, along with the number of visits paid by the Medical Officers of the Dispensary, and the number of patients admitted to our Fever Hospitals. The same table contains certain averaged meteorological readings for the same weeks, the birth-rate and death rate for Leeds and the 76 great towns, and the death rate in Leeds from some groups of diseases. These tables will be also repeated under the letters F (2), F (3), F (4), F (5), in the appendix, along with the corresponding table F (1), for the fourth quarter of 1907, and F (6) for the first quarter of 1909.

In the quarter's report was also contained a table showing, for each registration sub-district, and for each Municipal Ward, the number of cases of infectious disease notified under the Act of 1889, and indicating whether or not these cases were

treated in hospital or at home. These four quarterly tables are also repeated in the appendix under the letters B (3), B (4), B (5), B (6), while B (7), which will be added later, will give the same information for the first quarter of 1909.

In the appendix will be two other tables, tables B (1) and B (2). The former will show for each registration district, and for the whole year, the number of notified cases of disease, grouped according as the patient was under 5, between 5 and 15, or above 15 years of age, and will show also the number from each district taken to Hospital at each of these age groups. Table B (2) gives the same information, similarly arranged, in regard to the Municipal Wards. These two tables will be inserted in due course in the appendix.

The quarterly returns also showed the work done by the Ward Inspector and by the Works Inspectors in each Ward in pursuance of their duties. This quarterly table is arranged in the same way as table II. for the year, to be given in the supplementary portion of the Report, according to the four divisions into which the town for sanitary purposes is grouped. Table I. in the supplement, as in previous years, will contain the sum of the first columns of these quarterly reports, grouped together so as to show at a glance the total year's work of this kind and the work done in each quarter.

At the January meeting of the present year, you were presented with a preliminary table containing statistics for the 53 weeks, showing the total births and birth rate, the total deaths and death rate and the deaths from certain causes. This table contained also the rates per thousand from all causes, and from these specified causes during the year, and the death rate from the same causes during the ten preceding years. It showed also the death rate in Leeds in children under one year of age, calculated upon the thousand births during the period and the number of cases of zymotic diseases notified during 1908. This table is reprinted on page 21.

At the same January meeting two other tables were presented in type-written duplicate, one containing the death rates of the nine largest towns in the United Kingdom for the 53 weeks ended January 2nd. This table was compiled partly from the weekly and partly from the quarterly statistics of England and Wales, and with such corrections as might be necessary since the issue of the quarterly report of the Registrar General for the fourth quarter of the year, will be found in the text as table 2 on page 9, but giving also the corresponding figures for each quarter.

At the same meeting in January, a table showing the comparative mortality of these nine towns in periods of four years since 1890, was handed round, also in type written duplicate. The last period comprises, of course, only the three years 1906-8. This table, with any alterations which may have been necessitated by corrections in the Registrar General's quarterly report for the fourth quarter, will be found as No. 2 a, on page 10.

At the meeting in February, 1909, the Committee was presented, along with our own report for the fourth quarter, with a chart showing in logarithmic curves the death rate in Leeds from all and certain groups of causes for each five year period since 1865, the last period being, however, only one of four years. This chart, which, however, contains some of the curves only since 1890, will be found facing page 14.

Some general statistics for 1908.—As you would notice from the preliminary table already presented, 12,007 births and 7,505 deaths were registered in the whole City during the 53 weeks. The births are those of infants actually born within the City, and whose birth was registered during some part of the period covered by the table. The deaths are also those registered as occurring within the City with the exception of

a few deaths in the Hunslet Workhouse of Leeds people dying there and the deaths in the City infectious hospital, itself outside the City, of Leeds persons. It does not include the deaths in the Hunslet Workhouse of persons not belonging to Leeds townships nor the deaths in the fever hospitals of patients sent in from other townships. It includes, however, a considerable number of deaths in the Leeds, Holbeck, and Bramley Workhouses and in the Infirmary which have occurred in persons not, as far as could be ascertained, belonging to Leeds. The Registrar General has accordingly, in his return, eliminated some of these deaths of non-municipal paupers and of Infirmary patients occurring within the City, adding however, certain deaths of persons outside the City who are alleged to have belonged to Leeds. In this way he has credited us with some 93 deaths fewer than we have owned up to, and with a death rate of 15·3, instead of 15·5 with which we have credited ourselves. In comparing Leeds with the other nine towns in the course of this report the Registrar General's figures will be adopted as the figures for the other towns are from his tables. In comparing our rate generally with our rate in previous periods of time we shall adopt the larger figure, as the Registrar General's method of correction is of comparatively recent introduction.

Death rate in 1908.—It may be said generally that a death rate of 15·5 is a trifle higher than the rate of last year, the corresponding figure for which was 15·4, but, with that single exception, it is the lowest annual rate that it has been my duty to record.

Population.—All estimates of death rates, however, are dependent upon what we consider to be the population. The census was taken in April, 1901, and the population upon which our death rate for the year is calculated is estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1908 as 477,107, which may or may not be correct. The method adopted by the Registrar General, however, is the same as he adopts in other towns, and

has been fully described in several previous reports, and may have to be referred to again in dealing with district mortality.*

Nine large towns.—In table 2 will be found the death rate as calculated on the Registrar General's figures for each quarter of 1908, for each of the nine largest towns in the United Kingdom. It will be seen in this list that we tied with Edinburgh for the second lowest rate on the whole year. Comparing ourselves with that City, it will be noticed that in the first quarter of the year our rate was 0·6 below that of Edinburgh. In the second quarter it was 1·5 lower. In the third, or diarrhœa quarter, on the other hand, our rate was 1·5 above that of the Northern Capital, and it was again 0·8 above the Edinburgh rate of the fourth quarter. Compared with London our rate was higher in every one of the four quarters. Amongst these towns, Sheffield is now our nearest neighbour. The rate in Sheffield for the whole year was only 0·5 higher than that of Leeds, a difference which might, perhaps, owing to uncertainties of population, be regarded as negligible. In the first quarter, Leeds had a rate of 1·5 below that of Sheffield, in the second quarter the two towns had the same rate, in the third, or diarrhœa, quarter the Sheffield rate was 0·9 below that in Leeds, whilst in the fourth quarter the rate in Leeds was 1·5 below that of Sheffield.

It was thus in the third quarter that both in Sheffield and Edinburgh the rate was below that of Leeds. In this quarter deaths from measles were higher in Leeds than in either of these two towns. From scarlet fever they were proportionately fewer, from diphtheria they were fewer than in

* The year is considered in our calculations as consisting of 52·17747 weeks, and allowance is made for this in dealing with either births or deaths registered in the 53 weeks. Similarly in shorter periods of 13 and 14 weeks allowance is made, and the rate given is an annual one on a year of the duration given. There are conveniences in counting the deaths registered in a given number of weeks rather than in the 366 days of the calendar year. The year is nearly a quarter of a day longer than the 365 days. The registrars' offices are closed on Sundays, and the number of Sundays varies in different calendar years.

Edinburgh, although the same as in Sheffield. In Leeds, from whooping cough they were proportionately fewer than in Edinburgh but more than in Sheffield. From fever they were proportionately more than in either Edinburgh or Sheffield, although the rate in all three towns was extremely low. From diarrhœa the rate in the third quarter was 0·66 per thousand in Edinburgh, 2·00 in Sheffield, 2·24 in Leeds. This rate of 2·24 was below the average of the third quarter of the previous ten years, which had been 3·0 in Leeds and 4·8 in Sheffield.

Our infant mortality rate, 193, again in the third quarter was far the highest of these three towns. The rate was 110 in Edinburgh and 140 in Sheffield. Whether the new development in regard to feeding and medical attendance on infants in Sheffield has had anything to do with the apparent improvement in health in that town amongst young children it would be too soon to say.

Diarrhœa in third quarter.—The diarrhœa rate in the third quarter in Huddersfield and Halifax was 1·0 and 0·3 respectively, against 1·7 and 0·9 in the ten preceding years. In Bradford the rate was 2·1 against a similar rate in the ten preceding years. In Bristol the rate was 1·0 against 1·6 in the ten years. In dealing with diarrhœa it must of course be remembered that some physicians ascribe deaths to diarrhœa which others would ascribe to enteritis, and comparisons based upon statistics analyzed by the local registrars are liable to error. In the towns just mentioned the infantile mortality during the third quarter was 114 per thousand born in Huddersfield, 85 in Halifax, 176 in Bradford, and 132 in Bristol.

Present and past mortality in Leeds.—In table 1 will be found as usual the rates of mortality from all causes and from the seven zymotic diseases, from consumption, from the acute lung diseases, and from other lung diseases for each period of five years from 1885 to 1904, and since 1904 for each individual year.

TABLE 1.

Annual deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	All causes.	Seven zymotics.†	Consumption.	Bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy.	Other lung diseases, without influenza.
Five years, 1885-89 ... (261 weeks)	21·16	2·78	1·70	3·93	0·27
*Five years, 1890-94 ... (261 weeks)	21·16	2·52	1·61	4·43	0·31
*Five years, 1895-99 ... (261 weeks)	19·77	2·74	1·47	3·54	0·22
Five years, 1900-04 ... (261 weeks)	18·36	2·48	1·36	3·18	0·19
Year 1905 (52 weeks)	15·65	1·60	1·23	2·76	0·16
Year 1906 (52 weeks)	16·03	2·23	1·23	2·46	0·16
Year 1907 (52 weeks)	15·42	1·29	1·29	2·81	0·16
Year 1908 (53 weeks)	15·49	1·55	1·28	2·75	0·15
1908 increase on 1907	0·07	0·26	...	...	...
„ decrease „ 1907	...	...	0·01	0·06	0·01
1908 increase on '85-9	...	...	...	...	...
„ decrease on '85-9	5·67	1·23	0·42	1·18	0·12

* Estimated upon the population calculated from the data of the recent census and those of 1881 and 1891.

† Exclusive of membranous croup which the Registrar-General did not include in the seven zymotics until 1894.

The rates in this table throughout are calculated on the deaths registered as occurring in the city and its hospitals without any deduction for the deaths within the city of persons not belonging to Leeds.

TABLE 2.

Shewing the death rates in the nine largest towns of the United Kingdom for the 53 weeks, and each of the thirteen week periods for the three earlier quarters and a fourteen week period for the fourth quarter of 1908.

		First quarter of 1908.	Second quarter of 1908.	Third quarter of 1908.	Fourth quarter of 1908.	53 Weeks.
London	-	17·0	12·7	11·9	13·7	13·8
Edinburgh	-	18·1	15·5	13·1	14·3	15·3
<i>Leeds</i>	-	<i>17·5</i>	<i>14·0</i>	<i>14·6</i>	<i>15·1</i>	<i>15·3</i>
Sheffield	-	19·0	14·0	13·7	16·6	15·8
Birmingham	-	19·8	14·8	14·5	14·6	15·9
Glasgow	-	23·0	17·1	14·6	16·3	17·8
Manchester	-	21·1	16·5	17·3	18·0	18·2
Liverpool	-	24·2	17·3	17·2	18·1	19·2
Dublin	-	25·5	20·4	19·9	20·5	21·5

From the four quarterly reports of the Registrar General for England and Wales.

Rates for Edinburgh and Glasgow are for calendar quarter and year. The Registrar General for England and Wales made the fourth quarter one of 14 weeks. In tables A5, B5, E4, and F4, as well as 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 18, and 19, the third quarter has been made one of 14 weeks.

TABLE 2a.
Comparative mortality of nine largest towns in United Kingdom in periods of time.

1890-1893. Four years.	1894-1897. Four years.	1898-1901. Four years.	1902-1905. Four years.	1906-1908. Three years.
Edinburgh .. 20·2	London .. 18·6	London .. 18·7	London .. 16·0	London .. 14·5
London .. 20·9	Edinburgh .. 19·1	Leeds .. 19·4	Leeds .. 16·9	Leeds .. 15·4
Birmingham 21·3	Leeds .. 19·3	Edinburgh .. 19·5	Edinburgh .. 16·9	Edinburgh .. 15·8
Leeds .. 21·9	Sheffield .. 19·7	Birmingham 20·7	Sheffield .. 17·4	Birmingham 16·3
Sheffield .. 23·0	Birmingham 20·3	Sheffield .. 21·4	Birmingham 18·1	Sheffield .. 16·4
Glasgow .. 24·2	Glasgow .. 21·4	Glasgow .. 21·5	Glasgow .. 19·1	Glasgow .. 18·0
Dublin .. 26·1	Manchester .. 22·8	Manchester .. 23·2	Manchester .. 19·8	Manchester .. 18·5
Manchester .. 26·4	Liverpool .. 24·9	Liverpool .. 24·6	Liverpool .. 21·3	Liverpool .. 19·6
Liverpool .. 26·8	Dublin .. 26·6	Dublin .. 27·5	Dublin .. 23·0	Dublin .. 22·4

Leeds is the only one of the extra-metropolitan districts in which the area has not been enlarged during the period embraced by the table. The method of numerating the deaths in London was altered in 1903, certain deaths formerly assigned to London having since then been otherwise distributed, some of them to the five English towns given above.

In the report for 1907 a table was given, reprinted from that of 1894, showing for each year from 1865 to 1894 the mortality from all causes and also the mortality for each period of five and ten years.

Instead of repeating the whole of this table, which has been printed in several reports, it may be sufficient to say that in the five years 1865 to 1869 the mortality in Leeds averaged 28·9 per thousand per annum. In the following five years, 1870 to 1874, the rate was 27·9, the average rate for the decade 1865 to 1874 being 28·4. In the five years 1875 to 1879 the mortality rate was 24·6, and in the following five years 22·9, the rate for the ten years being 23·7. In the years 1885 to 1889 the rate was

TABLE 3.

Births and deaths registered in the City of Leeds in the four periods ended respectively March 28th, June 27th, October 3rd, 1908, and January 2nd, 1909. Deaths in age groups.

1	2	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1908. Estimated population at these ages	Regis- tered Births.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.
		477,107	12,497	42,974	97,811	96,024	200,690	27,111
I. Quarter	3,090	2,110	361	301	74	93	600	681
II. Quarter	3,100	1,678	316	235	63	82	512	470
III. Quarter (14 weeks)	3,063	1,906	588	207	63	78	524	446
IV. Quarter	2,754	1,811	389	226	63	87	502	544
53 weeks. . .	12,007	7,505	1,654	969	263	340	2,138	2,141

given in the table for 1894 as 21·1, and for the following five years again 21·1, the rate for the ten years, 1885-1894, being 21·1. A reference to table 1 will show for these two quinquennial periods the rate on the population as re-estimated since the 1901 census should be 21·2 in each case instead of 21·1.

In the five years 1895 to 1899, as shown in table 1, the rate from all causes was 19·77, and in the following five years, 1900-4, 18·36. During the four years 1905-1908, the rate was 15·6. The significance of these figures is distinctly seen by turning to the chart already referred to as presented to you at your February meeting.

In this chart the figures just given for quinquennial periods are printed against the corresponding dots, but the vertical distance between the dots does not correspond to the numerical difference between these figures, but to the differences of the logarithms of those figures. It will be noticed for instance that the fall in ten years from 21·2 in 1890-4 to 18·4 in 1900-1904 is one of 2·8—exactly the same as the fall in the last five years. But the fall in the ten year period is represented on the chart as one of six steps in the ladder, whereas the same arithmetrical fall from 18·4 to 15·6 is represented on the chart by a fall of 7 rungs of the ladder. In other words the 2·8 was a higher percentage of 18·4 than 2·8 was of 21·2. This is merely mentioned in order to shew why the logarithmic curve is employed in preference to that of numerical death rates.

In observing this curve it will be noticed, as was pointed out in relation to a similar chart last year, that there was an arrest in the pretty steady fall from 1865 to 1889. This, it has already been mentioned, was probably due to the presence of influenza during the period 1890-1894. In the last-mentioned year the fall began again, continuing steadily, as already said, during the next ten years. During the following four—1905-1908—the descent of the rate has been rather sudden, and is more marked than in any of the quinquennial periods. The greatest fall

measured by arithmetrical differences was between the two periods 1870-4 and 1875-9, and was one of 3·3. This fall was equivalent to rather less than six rungs of the ladder, whereas the fall between the last two periods given has been rather more than seven rungs. This matter was discussed also last year. It will be noticed from the chart that the curve for the seven zymotic diseases has been carried back to 1870. The figures were got out a few years ago from the Registrar General's annual reports for the earlier of these years, and from the annual summaries for those later. The fall of the death rate from the seven zymotics between the periods 1870-74 and 1875-79 was a very considerable one—equivalent to nearly 18

TABLE 4.

Birth and death rates in the City of Leeds in the four periods ended respectively March 28th, June 27th, October 3rd, 1908 and January 2nd, 1909. Death rates in age groups.

1	2	DEATHS PER ANNUM PER 1,000 LIVING.								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1908.	Birth-rate.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwds.	25 to 65	Over 65
I. Quarter	26·0	17·8	116	28·1	3·0	3·9	12·0	100·8	14·2	138·2
II. Quarter	26·1	14·1	101	21·9	2·6	3·4	10·2	69·6	11·6	96·8
III. Quarter (14 weeks)	23·9	14·9	175	18·0	2·4	3·0	9·7	61·3	11·1	81·4
IV. Quarter	23·2	15·2	125	21·1	2·6	3·6	10·0	80·5	11·7	112·0
53 weeks . .	24·8	15·5	130	22·2	2·6	3·5	10·5	77·7	12·1	106·6

rungs of our ladder. The fall between the next two quinquennial periods was equivalent to a little more than three steps, whilst the following fall between the quinquennium 1880-4 and that in 1885-9 was one of 13 steps. The following fall—that between 1885-9 and 1890-4—was again one of only four rungs, but this was during the period when the death rate of the whole town, considered in the same way, was marking time. During the next period, *i.e.*, between the lustra 1890-94 and 1895-9, there was an actual ascent of the rate of three and a half rungs, nearly making up for the fall of the previous period. In the next five years, however, a fall of four steps took place, bringing the rate to 2·48 in the first quinquennium of the present century—a little below that which it had been ten years earlier. The descent from 2·52 to 2·48 in the ten years was, however, less than one rung of our ladder. From 1900-4 to 1905-8 (four years only), the descent was, with the exception of the first, the greatest shown in the chart, namely, from 2·48 to 1·67, and was equivalent to a descent of 17 grades on our scale. It is to be hoped that we shall not spoil this when next year's rate comes to be included. It will be noticed, however, that taking the whole period from 1870 to 1908, the fall has been fairly uniform, and has been one of 56 steps on our staircase.

The statistics in regard to lung diseases, other than consumption, only go back as far as 1885, and one cannot speak with great confidence about the figures for the first quinquennial period. Assuming, however, that they are correct, it will be noticed that there was a very considerable rise—one of five grades in our staircase—between the 1885-9 and 1890-4 periods. This probably was due to the large number of deaths due directly or indirectly to influenza which were recorded during the latter period as due to lung trouble. Deaths ascribed to influenza as the primary cause were not included in the rate, but a great many cases really due to influenza were attributed to pneumonia and helped to swell the rate. In the following quinquennium, 1895-9, the rate from lung diseases fell to 3·76—

TABLE 5.

Mortality in Children under one year of age, during the
53 weeks of 1908.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	YEAR.
Calculated per 1,000 of the population under 1, estimated to the middle of 1908, on the supposition that the whole population of the city was that estimated by the Registrar General, and that the number of children under one bore the same proportion to the population as at the 1901 census ...	116	101	175	125	130
Deaths under 1 per 1,000 births registered in same period	117	102	192	141	138
Deaths per 1,000 registered births, the latter instead of those for the same quarterly period being the average of the same and four preceding quarters. The rate for the year is the mean of the four quarterly rates	122	107	200	132	140
Average rate by last method for five preceding years ...	135	121	192	154	151
Average rate by second method for years 1886-90 (from table 71 1890 report)	158	147	223	171	175

Third quarter 14 weeks, others 13.

a fall as compared with the rate in the preceding quinquennium of ten steps, but as compared with the rate ten years before of only five steps. A further descent of nearly five steps was made in the following five years—the rate being in the 1900-4 period only 3·37. Between the last two periods in our table a further descent to 2·85 is equivalent to one of rather more than seven strides.

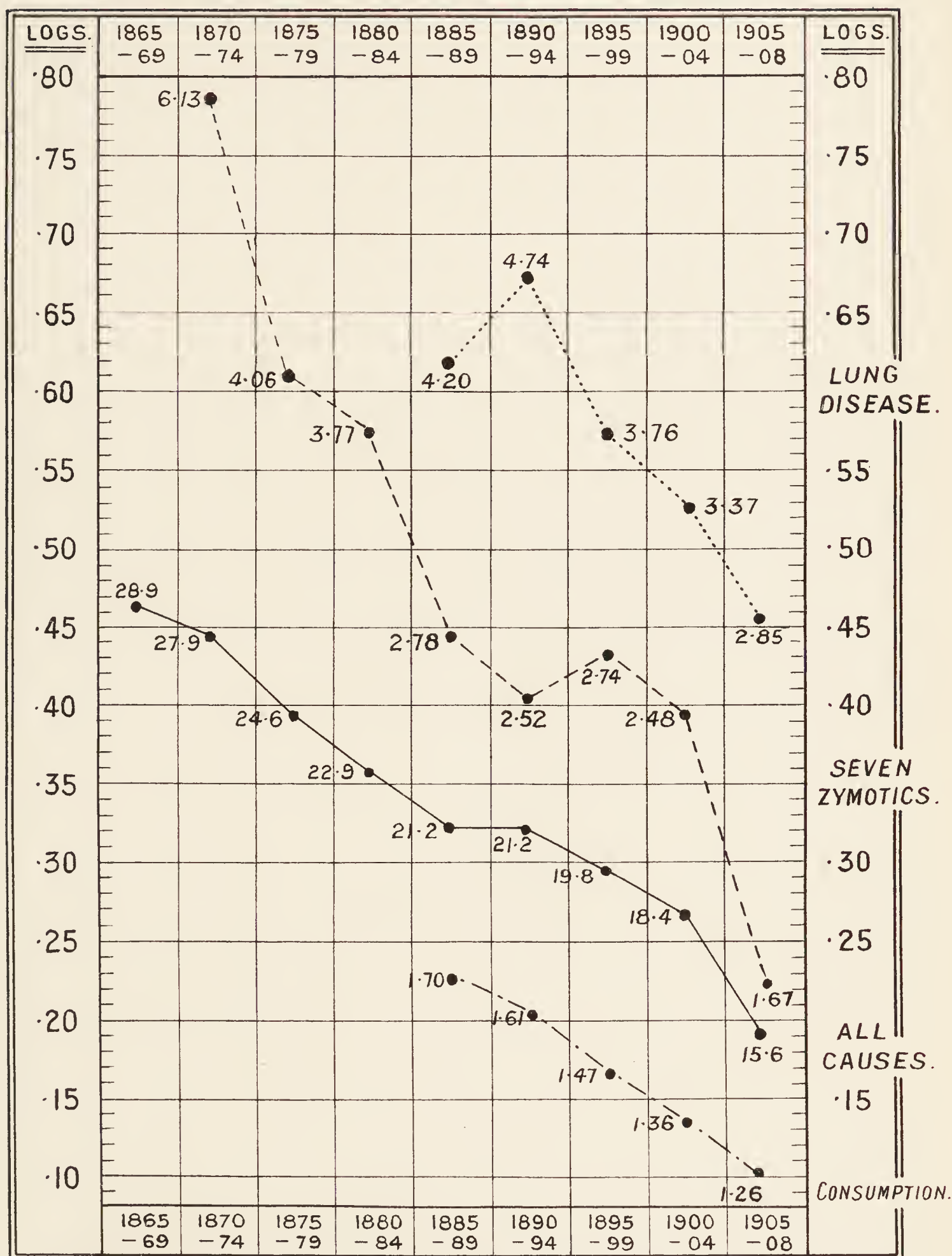
If we now compare these figures with the ones in the lowest curve of the chart, the figures furnishing which are given in table 1, it will be seen that the fall in our death rate from consumption since we began to record it, has been almost uniformly one of three steps for each five years. Considering the last period of four for convenience as if they formed a quinquennium, the number of rungs on our ladder was two and a third, between the first and the second, nearly four between the second and the third, three and rather more than a third, between the third and the fourth, and three and a third between the fourth and the fifth. The most marked fall was that between the 1890-94 period and that of 1895-9 which followed it. The fall to the rate in the first named of those periods had probably been retarded by the influenza outbreak already spoken of. Doubtless influenza hastened the death of many persons suffering from phthisis, and thus raised the death rate from this disease in 1890-4, thereby increasing the apparent fall to the rate in the following period.

Comparison of 1908 with 1907.—Looking again at table 1 it will be noticed that there was in 1908 a very slight increase in the death rate from all causes as compared with that for 1907.* This has been already mentioned. It is equivalent, if the populations be relied upon, to seven deaths in a 100,000 of the population. From the seven common zymotic diseases on the other hand, the rate in 1908 was equivalent to 26 more deaths in

* This slight rise is only in our own, *i.e.*, in the gross figures. In the figures from the R.G.'s return there is no rise. Taken to two places of decimals indeed there is a slight fall.

QUINQUENNIAL DEATH RATES.

Logarithmic curves.



The figures down the sides of the chart are the two first figures of the mantissal portions of the logarithms of the death rates. The characteristic of the logs: for the rates in Curves 1, 2 and 4 is in every case 0. For Curve 3, it is 1. Curve 1 represents the death rate from lung diseases other than consumption. Curve 2 from the seven zymotic diseases, Curve 3, the general death rate from all causes, and Curve 4, that from consumption. The figures in the body of the chart, show the actual rates per 1,000 of the population.

100,000 of the population than in 1907. The actual diseases amongst the seven from which the mortality was greater, were measles, from which there were 15 more deaths per 100,000 of the estimated population, and diarrhoea, in which the increase was 29 in the same number. Against this must be put the fact that from scarlet fever, from diphtheria, from whooping cough, and from fever the deaths were respectively 9, 4, 5, and 1 less per 100,000. From these estimates in all cases membranous croup has been omitted for the reasons given in the note to table 1. There were in 1908 two deaths per 100,000 fewer than in the previous year from the various forms of croup.

From consumption the 1898 rate as compared with that of 1907 was one death less per 100,000, and from lung diseases generally, seven less.

Comparison of 1908 with 1885-9.—On the other hand, comparing our rate in 1908 with that in the five years 1885-89, there were 567 fewer deaths per 100,000 of the estimated population last year than the average in the earlier period—123 of these being due to a saving in deaths from the seven zymotic diseases, 42 to a diminution in the rate from consumption, and 130 to a lessening of the number of deaths from lung diseases. On the whole the progress is re-assuring.

It will have to be mentioned presently that our infantile mortality was 138 per thousand births registered during the year. During the five years 1886-90, the earliest period for which there is a record of these figures, the rate averaged 175.* For 1890-94 it was 176; for 1895-99, 181; and for 1900-04, 172, whereas for the last four years the rate has averaged 143. During the two earlier of these last four years it was 152, during the two later, 135. This is on the whole satisfactory as the calculation is not upon an estimated population, but on the actual births and deaths registered.

* This rate is calculated without any corrections for births or deaths in institutions.

AGE MORTALITY.

In table 3 will be found the number of births registered in each quarter of the year, the third quarter being reckoned one of 14 weeks. In the same table (col. 3) will be found the number of deaths from all causes in each of these four periods and in the whole 53 weeks, and above them the population which the Registrar General had assigned us to the middle of the year. In columns 4 to 9 the deaths registered in each of the four quarters, and in the whole year, in infants under one, in children from 1-5, in those from 5 to 15 (which may be considered as the school age), in persons from 15-25, 25-60, and over 60 are given, and the estimated populations at those ages.

Age Populations.—These populations, however, are all to be received with a certain amount of caution. The Registrar General's method of calculating the population for the whole town at all ages has been described several times in recent reports. The populations at the several age groups have been obtained by dividing this 477,107 proportionately to the numbers living at these ages at the time of the 1901 census. As the proportions, however, at these ages in 1881, 1891, and 1901 varied a good deal, increasing at some ages and decreasing at others, the caution to be exercised in accepting the whole population must be considerably increased in dealing with those at different ages. The numbers, however, are given under these several columns for what they are worth.

Age death rates.—In the following table the rates have been calculated in the second and third column (births and deaths from all causes) upon the Registrar General's population, and in columns 4 to 9 from the populations given in the corresponding columns in table 3. The populations from which the figures in lines 10 and 11 are given were calculated in the same manner by proportionate distribution of the population estimated for 1908 to correspond with the proportion of persons living at those ages in 1901.

Infant mortality.—Table 5 gives the infant mortality calculated in three different ways. In the first line for each quarter and for the year the death rate under one is calculated in the same way as in column 4 of the previous table, and from the figures given in column 4 of table 3. In the second line the rates are given—in regard to quarters as well as for the year—as rates per thousand births registered during the same period. This is the method generally adopted for infantile death rates throughout the country, and, although it is inaccurate, the inaccuracy is one common more or less to all towns. It is perhaps only necessary to point out in this connection, as has been done on previous occasions, that if 12,007 births occurred in Leeds during the 53 weeks, it is not fair to calculate the death rate due to the 1,654 deaths under one upon that 12,007, because during part of the year some of the 12,007 had already died, and were no longer part of the population. About half of the children who die under one year of age die before the end of the fourth month. The population of 12,007 is not, therefore, the population at the middle of the period. In this table no deductions have been made for children dying in the workhouses or for births in the workhouses, but all births and all deaths occurring in Leeds have been counted. In some of the tables in the supplement to the report this matter may be taken into consideration.

Infant mortality in districts.—It may be worth while here mentioning the rates in the different districts of Leeds in relation to the average rate of the ten years 1898-1907. In the whole City the uncorrected rate was 138, against 165 in the previous ten years. In North Leeds in 1908 the infantile death rate was 151 against a rate of 166 in the previous ten years. In West Leeds it was 125 against 168: in South-East Leeds, 203 against 211: in Hunslet, 161 against 177: in Holbeck, 135 against 177: in Wortley, 126 against 165: in Kirkstall, 100 against 126: in Bramley, 76, a very low rate, against 132. In Chapeltown the rate was 101 against 109, both low rates.

In the small district of Osmondthorpe the infantile death rate was 333 against 194, there having been two deaths in children under one year and only six births registered.

MATTERS REFERRED TO SUPPLEMENT.

In the supplement to the report, further tables in regard to the cause of death in infants under one, and the ages at which they die, will be given as in the last few years, and also some account of the work which has been done in two districts of the town where the houses at which any birth has been registered have been visited by one of our women inspectors. This subject, however, is so important that I think it better to treat it in the supplement to this report, and I hope also in this supplement to go very fully into the question of tuberculosis in our milk supply which I postponed last year partly on account of the pressure of work and partly that some of the investigations were still incomplete.

J. SPOTTISWOODE CAMERON.

LEEDS, *March 11th, 1909.*

In the 53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1909, the following births and deaths were registered, and cases of infectious diseases reported.

Population estimated by the Registrar General	...	...	477,107
Acreage	...	...	21,572
Births registered	12,007	Birth-rate per thousand	24·8
Average birth-rate, ten years, 1898-1907 ‡	...	...	28·8
Deaths (all ages)	7,505	Death-rate per thousand	15·5
(R.G. 7412=15·29).*			
Average death-rate, ten years, 1898-1907* ‡	...	...	17·7
Deaths (under 1 year)	1,654	Ratio to 1,000 births	138

	Total deaths.	Death rate per thousand.		Cases notified. 1908.
		1908.	1898-1907.	
			†	
1. Smallpox	...	...	0·01	...
2. Measles	181	0·37	0·45	122 ||
3. Scarlatina	14	0·03	0·15	658
4. { Diphtheria	49	0·10	0·29	636
{ Memb. croup	1	0·00	0·03	5
Other croups	2	0·00	0·02	1 ||
5. Whooping cough	140	0·29	0·36	... ||
6. { Typhus	...	...	0·00	8
{ Typhoid	25	0·05	0·15	179
{ Ctd. fever	...	...	0·00	...
Puer. septicaemia	13	0·03	0·03	24
Erysipelas	11	0·02	0·03	351
7. Diarrhoea	341	0·70	0·92	...
Enteritis, gastro enteritis	104	0·21	0·26	...
Cholera (English)	2	0·00	0·00	...
Phthisis	621	1·28	1·34	592 §
Other tuberculous diseases	301	0·62	0·73	...
Seven commoner zymotics } (including mem. croup) }	751	1·55	2·37	...
Bronchitis	1,333	2·75	3·02	...
Pneumonia				
Pleurisy				
Other lung diseases } (without influenza) }	73	0·15	0·19	...
Malignant growths	463	0·96	0·85	...
Violence and accident	310	0·64	0·60	...

* The R.G. excludes deaths of non-municipal paupers. He also adds those of Leeds persons dying in Public institutions outside. The rates 15·5 and 17·7 are calculated on the larger numbers.

‡ Calculated on average population, non-residents not excluded. The average of the published returns to one decimal place are birth-rate 28·9, death-rate 17·8. The death-rates for special groups are the uncorrected means of the published returns, from which non-residents were not excluded.

|| Means not notifiable.

§ Notification voluntary.

TABLE 5 a.—Infantile Mortality during the year (53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1909).
Deaths from stated causes in age periods of weeks and months under one year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		I week.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under one mth.	1-2 mths.	2-3 mths.	One and under three mths.	3-4 mths.	4-5 mths.	5-6 mths.	Three and under six mths.	6-7 mths.	7-8 mths.	8-9 mths.	Six and under nine mths.	9-10 mths.	10-11 mths.	11-12 mths.	Nine and under twelve mths.	Total deaths under one year.				
All causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..		311 2	87	85	51	534 2	169	140	309	122	93 1	104	319 1	109	93	86 1	288 1	72	61	65	198	1,648 4				
Common infectious diseases.	{ Small-pox .. Chicken-pox .. Measles .. Scarlet fever .. Diphtheria .. Membr. croup .. <i>Other croup</i> .. Whooping cough ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. 1 ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. 2 ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. 3 3	.. .. 1 3	.. .. 1 3	.. 2 6 ..	.. .. .. .. .. 1 2	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2	.. 1 4	.. 1 1 7	.. 4 7	.. 2 9	.. .. 1 2	.. 7 1 1 18	.. 3 1 1 3	.. 4 4	.. 4 7	.. 11 1 14	.. 21 1 2 .. 1 48
	Diarrhoeal diseases.	{ Diarrhoea, all forms* .. Enteritis (not tuberculous) .. Gastritis .. Gastric & gastro-intestinal catarrh .. <i>Gastro-enteritis</i> 1	2 1	4 1 1	6 2 1 2	28 3 .. 2 2	36 6 .. 2 2	53 17 3 5 4	32 6 .. 4 4	36 6 .. 2 2	28 3 .. 2 2	96 15 .. 8 8	26 1 .. 1 2	17 4 3	25 2	68 7 .. 1 5	17 1 2	12 2 1	8 2 .. 1 ..	37 4 .. 2 3	260 45 3 17 22			
		Wasting diseases.	{ Premature birth .. Congenital defects .. Injury at birth .. Want of breast milk .. <i>Inanition, malnutrition, privation</i> .. Atrophy .. Debility .. Marasmus ..	167 35 18 .. 26 .. 25 1	27 10 1 .. 5 9 3	15 4 1 .. 11 8 11	13 3 .. 3 .. 6 10	222 52 20 .. 45 48 25	17 6 5 1 3 27	3 9 .. 3 5 .. 3 24	20 15 .. 3 10 1 6 51	.. 1 .. 1 5 15	.. 1 .. 1 5 15	2 4 .. 1 4 1 5 32	2 4 .. 1 4 1 5 32	.. 1 .. 1 10	.. 1 .. 1 10	.. 1 .. 1 4	.. 2 19 5 2 1 8	244 73 20 4 60 2 59 135		
			Tuberculous diseases.	{ Tuberculous meningitis .. Tuberculous peritonitis .. Tabes mesenterica .. <i>Hydrocephalus</i> .. Other tuberculous diseases 2 2 4 .. 1 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 9 2 6 13	.. 1 .. 3 2	.. 2 .. 2 2	.. 1 .. 2 2	.. 2 1 2 .. 7	.. 1 .. 1 3 11	.. 1 1 4 .. 1 1 1 1 5	.. 3 1 6 1 5	11 7 33 4 25	
				Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not tuberculous) Convulsions 2 2 1 4 .. 1 2 1 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 9 2 6 13	.. 1 .. 3 2	.. 2 .. 2 2	.. 1 .. 2 2	.. 2 1 2 .. 7	.. 1 .. 1 3 11	.. 1 1 4 .. 1 1 1 1 5	.. 3 1 6 1 5	11 7 33 4 25
	Bronchitis <i>Broncho-pneumonia</i> Laryngitis Pneumonia 2 2 1 4 .. 1 2 1 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 9 2 6 13	.. 1 .. 3 2	.. 2 .. 2 2	.. 1 .. 2 2	.. 2 1 2 .. 7	.. 1 .. 1 3 11	.. 1 1 4 .. 1 1 1 1 5	.. 3 1 6 1 5	11 7 33 4 25
					Suffocation, over-laying <i>Dentition</i> .. Other causes (exclusive of lines in italics) 2 2 1 4 .. 1 2 1 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 9 2 6 13	.. 1 .. 3 2	.. 2 .. 2 2	.. 1 .. 2 2	.. 2 1 2 .. 7	.. 1 .. 1 3 11	.. 1 1 4 .. 1 1 1 1 5	.. 3 1 6 1 5
TOTALS	 2 2 1 4 .. 1 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 6 .. 4 9 2 6 13	.. 1 .. 3 2	.. 2 .. 2 2	.. 1 .. 2 2	.. 2 1 2 .. 7	.. 1 .. 1 3 11	.. 1 1 4 .. 1 1 1 1 5	.. 3 1 6 1 5	11 7 33 4 25	

* Including two from English cholera. See note to table 17, p. 33, and text in Annual for 1906, p. 17.

TABLE 5b.—Infantile Mortality during the year (53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1909).

Deaths from stated causes in each registration district, with rates per thousand births in the district.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NORTH.		WEST.		SOUTH-EAST.		HUNSLET.		HOLBECK.		WORTLEY.		KIRKSTALL.		BRAMLEY.		CHAPEL-TOWN.		OSMOND-THORPE.		City death-rate under one year per 1,000 births.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	
Common infectious diseases.	Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	3	1.9	1	0.5	5	4.1	3	1.5	5	4.9	2	1.3	1	1.0	..	1	0.9	..	..	1.8
	Scarlet fever ..	..	..	1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
	Diphtheria ..	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
Diarrhoeal diseases.	Memb. croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping cough ..	5	3.2	..	2.0	..	8.2	..	3.4	..	6.8	..	2.7	8	8.0	..	1	0.9	..	..	0.1
	Diarrhoea, all forms* ..	58	36.7	30	15.2	38	31.1	58	28.2	23	22.5	25	16.8	10	10.0	3	14	12.8	1	166.7	21.8
	Enteritis (not tuberculous) ..	5	3.2	7	3.5	8	6.6	10	4.9	4	3.9	3	2.0	5	5.0	2	1	0.9	..	..	3.8
Wasting diseases.	Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.0	1	0.7	..	..	..	1	0.9	..	..	0.3
	Gastric & gastro-intestinal catarrh ..	1	0.6	1	0.5	8	6.6	2	1.0	3	2.9	1	0.7	1	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.4
	Gastro-enteritis ..	7	4.4	5	2.5	1	0.8	2	1.0	4	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	3	2.7	..	..	1.8
	Premature birth ..	33	20.9	39	19.7	32	26.2	41	19.9	19	18.6	37	24.8	17	17.0	11	15	13.7	..	..	20.5
	Congenital defects ..	8	5.1	16	8.1	11	9.0	12	5.8	7	6.8	7	4.7	2	2.0	2	7	6.4	..	..	6.1
Tuberculous diseases.	Injury at birth ..	3	1.9	5	2.5	2	1.6	..	..	3	2.9	2	1.3	2	2.0	..	3	2.7	..	..	1.7
	Want of breast milk ..	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.0	1	..	..	..	..	0.3
	Inanition, malnutrition, privation ..	4	2.5	7	3.5	11	9.0	11	5.4	6	5.9	13	8.7	3	3.0	1	4	3.6	..	..	5.0
	Atrophy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
	Debility ..	10	6.3	9	4.6	12	9.8	9	4.4	5	4.9	4	2.7	1	1.0	..	9	8.2	..	..	4.9
Erysipelas.	Marasmus ..	19	12.2	27	13.7	27	22.1	33	16.1	6	5.9	4	2.7	12	12.0	1	6	5.5	..	..	11.3
	Tuberculous meningitis ..	..	..	4	2.0	..	..	5	2.4	1	1.0	..	..	1	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.9
	Tuberculous peritonitis ..	..	..	..	..	1	0.8	2	1.0	1	1.0	3	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6
	Tabes mesenterica ..	..	..	2	1.0	4	3.3	10	4.9	2	2.0	13	8.7	1	1.0	..	1	0.9	..	..	2.8
	Hydrocephalus ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	3	1.5	5	4.9	3	2.0	2	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.3
Syphilis.	Other tuberculous diseases ..	3	1.9	6	3.0	3	2.5	3	1.5	..	..	..	..	2	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
	Erysipelas ..	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	1	0.5	..	..	1	0.7	..	..	..	1	0.9	..	..	0.3
	Syphilis ..	8	5.1	2	1.0	3	2.5	..	..	1	1.0	4	2.7	3	3.0	..	1	0.9	..	..	1.8
	Rickets ..	..	..	5	2.5	..	..	2	1.0	..	..	1	0.7	..	..	..	2	1.8	..	..	0.9
	Meningitis (not tuberculous) ..	5	3.2	1	0.5	1	0.8	3	1.5	1	1.0	..	..	3	3.0	..	2	1.8	..	..	1.3
Bronchitis.	Convulsions ..	14	8.9	12	6.1	9	7.4	24	11.7	7	6.8	12	8.1	3	3.0	3	8	7.3	..	..	7.7
	Bronchitis ..	12	7.6	16	8.1	25	20.5	24	11.7	4	3.9	12	8.1	6	6.0	2	7	6.4	..	..	9.1
	Broncho-pneumonia ..	24	15.2	16	8.1	22	18.0	19	9.2	12	11.7	13	8.7	3	8.0	3	6	5.5	..	..	10.3
	Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia ..	6	3.8	6	3.0	3	2.5	22	10.7	6	5.9	1	0.7	1	1.0	..	1	0.9	..	..	3.9
Suffocation, over-laying.	Suffocation, over-laying ..	1	0.6	3	1.5	5	4.1	5	2.4	1	1.0	2	1.3	2	2.0	..	2	1.8	..	..	1.8
	Dentition ..	2	1.3	8	4.1	4	3.3	5	2.4	4	3.9	7	4.7	1	1.0	..	2	1.8	..	..	2.8
	Other causes (exclusive of lines in italics) ..	15	9.5	14	7.1	3	2.5	14	6.8	1	1.0	12	8.1	4	4.0	6	10	9.1	..	..	6.6
	TOTALS ..	249	157.5	247	125.1	248	203.3	331	161.0	139	135.9	189	126.9	100	100.1	36	111	101.1	2	333.3	138.6
	Births, exclusive of those in public institutions ..	1,581	..	1,975	..	1,220	..	2,056	..	1,023	..	1,489	..	999	..	476	1,098	..	6	..	11,923

* Including two from English cholera in North. See note to table 17, p. 33.

TABLE 5 c.—1908.

Infant mortality during the year (53 weeks ended January 2nd, 1909).
Excess or otherwise, compared with rate in whole city, of district rates at certain age periods.

District.	Births in year.	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Year.
North	1,581	+15·6 %	+ 9·6 %	+17·4 %	+29·9 %	+20·2 %	-16·3 %	+13·6 %
West	1,975	+11·8 %	+ 5·8 %	-10·0 %	-20·5 %	-24·8 %	-11·4 %	- 9·7 %
South-East	1,220	+24·7 %	+14·7 %	+71·0 %	+80·6 %	+55·8 %	+28·3 %	+46·7 %
Hunslet	2,056	- 5·7 %	+13·6 %	+ 3·5 %	+ 5·2 %	+26·4 %	+46·4 %	+16·2 %
Holbeck	1,023	- 7·2 %	- 8·7 %	- 5·8 %	-30·6 %	+33·5 %	+18·1 %	- 1·9 %
Wortley	1,489	- 8·0 %	- 6·0 %	-24·7 %	+12·7 %	- 8·3 %	-22·9 %	- 8·4 %
Kirkstall	999	-27·8 %	-37·8 %	- 7·3 %	-40·3 %	-38·0 %	+ 2·4 %	-27·8 %
Bramley	476	-20·2 %	-25·3 %	-43·2 %	-60·8 %	-56·6 %	-62·0 %	-45·5 %
Chapelton	1,098	- 9·9 %	- 6·9 %	-26·3 %	-28·7 %	-58·7 %	-34·3 %	-27·1 %
Osmondthorpe	6	...	+270·4 %	...	...	+588·8 %	...	+140·5 %
City death rates per 1,000 births registered ...	11,923*	26·3	45·0	25·9	26·8	24·2	16·6	138·6

* Exclusive of 84 births in workhouses.

TABLE 5 c.—1907.

District.	Births in year.	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Year.
North	1,549	- 0·8 %	-10·9 %	+37·3 %	+21·4 %	+28·1 %	+21·8 %	+15·4 %
West	1,809	- 3·6 %	+13·8 %	-15·7 %	- 4·5 %	-21·2 %	-34·7 %	- 7·5 %
South-East	1,211	+50·6 %	+33·9 %	+16·1 %	+52·3 %	+41·0 %	+21·2 %	+33·9 %
Hunslet	1,994	-10·5 %	- 7·7 %	+ 6·8 %	+ 3·8 %	+11·1 %	+ 3·6 %	+ 6·1 %
Holbeck	1,052	-19·0 %	-14·8 %	- 0·8 %	+25·2 %	+ 0·9 %	+11·8 %	+ 2·0 %
Wortley	1,497	- 2·8 %	- 4·6 %	+12·9 %	+ 3·0 %	+ 4·6 %	+17·6 %	+ 4·7 %
Kirkstall	962	-11·7 %	-14·5 %	-33·3 %	-57·1 %	-37·8 %	-57·1 %	-35·9 %
Bramley	458	+15·0 %	+21·5 %	-47·4 %	-25·9 %	+30·9 %	-10·0 %	- 3·7 %
Chapelton	1,046	- 7·3 %	- 9·7 %	-26·9 %	-56·8 %	-60·4 %	-43·5 %	-35·2 %
Osmondthorpe	11	+268·0 %	+340·2 %	...	...	...	...	+38·4 %
City death rates per 1,000 births registered ...	11,589*	24·7	41·3	24·9	26·6	21·7	17·0	131·4

* Exclusive of 89 births in workhouses.

TABLE 5c.—1906.

District.	Births in year.	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Year.
North	1,686	- 22·2 %	- 8·8 %	+ 32·1 %	+ 5·2 %	+ 20·3 %	+ 11·4 %	+ 9·5 %
West	1,869	+ 35·7 %	+ 23·5 %	+ 1·5 %	+ 8·0 %	- 12·7 %	- 4·4 %	+ 6·1 %
South-East	1,240	- 4·0 %	- 5·2 %	+ 23·7 %	+ 40·7 %	+ 18·7 %	+ 58·5 %	+ 23·4 %
Hunslet	2,143	+ 13·1 %	+ 23·5 %	+ 17·5 %	+ 11·3 %	+ 11·6 %	+ 3·9 %	+ 14·9 %
Holbeck	1,002	- 12·7 %	+ 19·7 %	+ 9·1 %	+ 34·3 %	+ 3·2 %	+ 39·3 %	+ 21·2 %
Wortley	1,605	- 6·0 %	- 15·4 %	- 6·9 %	- 16·2 %	+ 19·1 %	- 13·1 %	- 7·9 %
Kirkstall	1,020	- 10·1 %	- 20·1 %	- 42·7 %	- 52·0 %	- 25·9 %	- 48·5 %	- 36·2 %
Bramley	465	- 14·7 %	- 41·6 %	- 68·6 %	- 14·4 %	- 48·6 %	- 15·3 %	- 37·9 %
Chapelton	964	- 17·9 %	- 29·6 %	- 47·1 %	- 52·3 %	- 46·2 %	- 54·6 %	- 44·1 %
Osmondthorpe	11	260·7 %	105·7 %	...	178· %	...	...	+ 19·4 %
City death rates per 1,000 births registered ...	12,005†	25·2	44·2	27·4	32·7	25·1	22·9	152·3

† Exclusive of 88 births in workhouses.

TABLE 5 c.—1905.

District.	Births in year.	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Year.
North	1,792	- 18·4 %	- 4·6 %	+ 26·1 %	+ 26·2 %	+ 5·2 %	+ 12·8 %	+ 11·2 %
West	1,905	- 9·7 %	- 9·2 %	+ 3·9 %	- 5·2 %	+ 8·8 %	+ 1·0 %	- 1·6 %
South-East	1,235	+ 12·4 %	+ 16·5 %	+ 51·6 %	+ 64·6 %	+ 39·8 %	- 4·4 %	+ 33·7 %
Hunslet	2,140	- 3·7 %	+ 12·9 %	+ 3·9 %	- 6·6 %	+ 10·8 %	- 1·0 %	+ 5·1 %
Holbeck	1,071	- 2·2 %	- 4·6 %	- 27·6 %	- 5·2 %	+ 1·2 %	+ 33·5 %	- 3·0 %
Wortley	1,643	+ 13·9 %	- 2·3 %	- 16·3 %	+ 13·7 %	- 9·6 %	+ 4·9 %	- 2·0 %
Kirkstall	981	+ 33·7 %	+ 6·3 %	- 31·4 %	- 29·8 %	- 46·6 %	- 19·7 %	- 20·2 %
Bramley	459	- 2·2 %	- 22·9 %	- 45·9 %	- 64·3 %	- 12·4 %	- 14·3 %	- 32·7 %
Chapelton	1,016	- 7·9 %	- 7·7 %	- 16·6 %	- 58·0 %	- 32·9 %	- 32·0 %	- 26·9 %
Osmondthorpe	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City death rates per 1,000 births registered ...	12,245*	26·7	48·0	28·3	30·5	24·9	20·3	152·1

* Exclusive of 92 births in workhouses.

TABLE 6.
Mortality from tuberculosis, 1908.

1908.	Tuberculosis, general and undefined.	Phthisis.	Hydro- cephalus.	Tuberculous meningitis.	Tuberculous peritonitis.	Tabes mesenterica.	Scrofula.	TOTAL.
I. Quarter	24	172	4	17	11	12	...	240
II. do. ...	32	169	4	24	15	6	...	250
III. do. ...	28	143	3	10	13	9	...	206
IV. do. ...	31	137	2	20	21	15	...	226
Year (53 weeks)...	115	621	13	71	60	42	...	922
Annual death- rate, 53 weeks of 1908 ...	0.24	1.28	0.03	0.15	0.12	0.09	...	1.90

Third quarter 14 weeks, others 13.

TABLE 6 a.

Shewing deaths from each of certain groups of tuberculous diseases in the 52 or 53 week periods of the years 1890-1908, and the populations of those years estimated from the changing ratios of the 1881-91, and 1891-1901 intercensal periods.

YEAR.	Population by interpolation.	General or undefined.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Tuberculous meningitis.	Tuberculous peritonitis.	Tabes mesenterica.	Scrofula.	TOTAL.
1890*	363,018	92	612	20	92	14	92	6	928
1891	369,034	84	657	18	72	25	102	9	967
1892	375,081	84	530	14	65	14	93	9	809
1893	381,157	99	648	17	67	32	86	12	961
1894	387,259	79	576	9	72	18	61	13	828
1895	393,387	114	611	16	77	15	90	2	925
1896*	399,535	66	613	15	74	22	73	10	873
1897	405,716	102	589	14	91	36	99	2	933
1898	411,895	96	576	17	73	26	98	3	889
1899	418,101	86	596	9	102	33	80	1	907
1900	424,322	101	605	12	94	48	87	1	948
1901	430,555	107	605	7	75	46	136	...	976
1902*	436,800	109	584	4	100	36	80	3	916
1903	443,052	100	562	8	106	37	82	1	896
1904	449,311	137	626	8	88	43	93	...	995
1905	455,573	106	558	10	85	39	48	...	846
1906	461,837	113	570	10	82	43	58	3	879
1907	468,101	95	605	13	82	35	24	...	854
1908*	474,361	115	621	13	71	60	42	...	922

* 1890, 1896, 1902, and 1908 were 53 week years, the others 52.

TABLE 6 b.

Shewing deaths from different forms of tuberculosis since 1890 per 1,000 of the population.

YEAR.	General or undefined.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Tuberculous meningitis.	Tuberculous peritonitis.	Tabes mesenterica.	Scrofula.	TOTAL.
1890*	·25	1·66	·05	·25	·04	·25	·02	2·52
1891	·23	1·79	·05	·20	·07	·28	·02	2·63
1892	·22	1·42	·04	·17	·04	·25	·02	2·16
1893	·26	1·71	·04	·18	·08	·23	·03	2·53
1894	·20	1·49	·02	·19	·05	·16	·03	2·15
1895	·29	1·56	·04	·20	·04	·23	·01	2·36
1891 } 1895 }	·24	1·59	·04	·19	·05	·23	·02	2·37
1896*	·16	1·51	·04	·18	·05	·18	·02	2·15
1897	·25	1·46	·03	·23	·09	·24	·00	2·31
1898	·23	1·40	·04	·18	·06	·24	·01	2·17
1899	·21	1·43	·02	·24	·08	·19	·00	2·18
1900	·24	1·43	·03	·22	·11	·21	·00	2·24
1896 } 1900 }	·22	1·45	·03	·21	·08	·21	·01	2·21
1901	·25	1·41	·02	·17	·11	·32	...	2·27
1902*	·25	1·31	·01	·23	·08	·18	·01	2·06
1903	·23	1·27	·02	·24	·08	·19	·00	2·03
1904	·31	1·40	·02	·20	·10	·21	...	2·22
1905	·23	1·23	·02	·19	·09	·11	...	1·86
1901 } 1905 }	·25	1·32	·02	·20	·09	·20	·00	2·09
1906	·24	1·23	·02	·18	·09	·13	·01	1·90
1907	·20	1·29	·03	·17	·07	·05	...	1·82
1908*	·24	1·28	·03	·15	·12	·09	...	1·90

* 1890, 1896, 1902, and 1908 were 53 week years, the others 52. The death rates in each case are calculated on a year containing 52·17747 weeks. The rates for 1908 are calculated on a population of 477,107 in this table, as in the report generally, if calculated upon the interpolation population given in table 6a the rate from phthisis becomes 1·29, and the total death rate from the whole group 1·91 instead of 1·90.

TABLE 6 c.

Table showing deaths from phthisis at all and at certain ages, and death rates at all ages in the intercepts of the wards and townships of Leeds in the year 1908 (53 weeks).

					AGE.			TOTAL.	Deaths per 1,000.
					-25.	25-50.	50+.		
HOLBECK	Holbeck	9	20	8	37	1·11
	West Hunslet	4	1	...	5	1·29
HUNSLET	West Hunslet	6	16	3	25	0·83
	East Hunslet	14	11	4	29	0·72
	South	2	2	...	4	0·42
SOUTH-EAST LEEDS	South	...	} 2·90 {	2	4	1	7	0·24	
	Central	...		2	4	2	8	2·05	
	East	...		20	35	14	69	0·42	
OSMONDTHORPE	East	...	} 1·79 {	...	...	...	...	...
CHAPELTOWN... (part of)	North-East	...		5	14	1	20	1·85	
	North	} Chap.-All. Pottern'tn }	...	1	...	1	0·18		
			2	10	3	15	0·61		
NORTH LEEDS	North	...	...	7	18	4	29	1·59
	North-East	...	...	10	26	13	49	2·17
	Central	...	} 2·16 {	7	21	12	40	2·12	
	Central in West	...		...	1	...	1	5·34
WORTLEY	New Wortley	...	...	4	13	2	19	1·02
	{ Armley Wortley }	}	} 1·01 {	14	17	4	35	1·01	
				3	4	3	10	1·01	
	Farnley	...	...	2	1	1	4	0·80
BRAMLEY	Bramley	...	...	7	12	7	26	1·33
KIRKSTALL	Kirkstall	...	} 0·98 {	...	2	2	4	0·86	
	Burley	...		14	24	6	44	1·37	
	Headingley	...		...	2	...	2	0·14
CHAPELTOWN... (part of)	Headingley	...	} 1·24 {	...	1	...	1	0·70	
	North-West	...		...	...	...	...	...
	Brunswick	...		1	4	...	5	1·50	
WEST	Brunswick	...	...	11	12	5	28	1·39
	North-West	...	...	18	15	12	45	1·26
	Mill Hill	...	...	6	3	5	14	2·05
	West	...	...	9	21	13	43	1·80
CITY	...	...	...	179	315	125	619	1·28
	Outsiders	...	...	1	...	1	2	...

Death rate in West Hunslet, in Holbeck and in N.E. in Potternewton more probably 0·66 and 1·22, and in Osmondthorpe with N.E. in Potternewton 1·20.

Deaths from Phthisis and cases reported voluntarily
1902-1908.

YEAR.	DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.	CASES REPORTED.
1902*	584	452
1903	562	586
1904	626	631
1905	558	555
1906	570	720
1907	605	563
1908*	621	592

* 53 week years, others 52.

TABLE 7.

Deaths from lung diseases, grouped according to nature of disease, and under age groups used for phthisis in certain tables.

1908.	-25.	25-50.	50 + .	TOTALS.
Phthisis	180	315	126	621
Bronchitis	181	48	407	636
Broncho-pneumonia	299	11	48	358
Pneumonia and pleuro-pneumonia ..	142	78	104	324
Pleurisy	1	5	9	15
Other lung diseases	16	20	37	73
Totals	819	477	731	2,027

TABLE 12.

Showing cases of Scarlet Fever heard of in Leeds during the nineteen years, 1890-1908, with the numbers admitted to the city fever hospital and the deaths in the city and in hospital; showing also for biennial periods the relations to the population of the deaths in the city, and the admissions to hospital.

	Cases. †		Deaths.		Per 1,000 living (Annual rates).	
	Heard of.	Admitted to hospital.	City.	Hospital.	Deaths in city.	Cases in hospital.
1890	337	133	103	23	} 0·23	0·39
1891	328	152	66	18		
1892	812	440	74	19	} 0·14	0·83
1893	316	188	31	6		
1894*	967	453	52	18	} 0·13	1·21
1895	874	493	52	29		
1896	1,216	441	72	20	} 0·21	1·26
1897	1,791	576	95	27		
1898	2,002	532	121	25	} 0·22	1·43
1899	1,620	649	64	21		
1900	1,745	722	52	21	} 0·16	2·07
1901	2,280	1,038	82	39		
1902	1,962	1,041	56	23	} 0·19	2·37
1903	2,465	1,063	109	36		
1904	1,295	850	59	34	} 0·11	1·74
1905	935	720	39	30		
1906	1,029	796	33	25	} 0·09	1·76
1907	1,012	846	54	47		
1908	658	524	14	11		

* Notification became compulsory in May, 1894.

† "Cases heard of" does not include one fatal in the third quarter of 1894 (included, however, in the 52 deaths), of which we had no information till we received the Registrar's returns. Similarly one death in 1895, another in 1896, two in 1897, one in 1900, one in 1901, one in 1903, and two in 1906, are included in the death column, but not in that of cases heard of. Before May, 1894, there were, of course, many such.

NOTE TO TABLE 17.

Table 17 contains the deaths at all ages and under certain age groups required in the first eight columns of the Local Government table IV. The information as to localities asked for in that table will be found in table A, where deaths in public institutions have been separated, and in table C, where deaths of Leeds persons in those institutions have been referred to the districts to which they belonged. In the notes to the Local Government table for 1906, the request is made that in regard to the deaths of children under one, the heading diarrhoea should be made to include the whole group of diarrhoeal diseases given in their table V., and printed in this report at p. 22 and numbered table 5a. As to do so would interfere with the comparison of table 17 with the same table in previous years, this has not been done. To make table 17 correspond in this respect with table 5a, and thus satisfy the requirements of the note (e) on the Local Government Board's table, it would be necessary to add in column 3 under the headings "diarrhoea" and "enteritis" 3 deaths from gastritis and 7 from gastric catarrh. These deaths are included in our table 5a in the third and fourth lines of the second disease group. The other deaths in that group in the table are included in table 17, column 3, under diarrhoea or enteritis, making, with the addition of the 10 deaths, the total deaths amongst infants under one from the diarrhoeal group in both tables 345. These 10 deaths are included under "other causes" in table 17 as printed, and under "diseases of the stomach" in table C. The figures for the third quarter refer to 14 weeks.

TABLE 12 a.

Showing deaths from Scarlet Fever in Leeds during three periods of ten years each and one period of nine years.

Periods.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.*	Fall per cent. on rate of preceding period.
Ten years 1870-79 ...	3,090	1·09	...
Ten years 1880-89 ...	2,255	0·68	38
Ten years 1890-99 ...	725	0·19	72
Nine years 1900-08 ...	495	0·12	...

* The rate 1·09 is probably somewhat lower than the real rate for the period. It is calculated on an over-estimated population, and should probably be 1·11. As, however, the recent populations are mere estimates, the figure has been allowed to stand. The deaths in each line those given by the Registrar General, which differ slightly in recent years from our own returns. The rates are recalculated from results of last census, as explained at pp. 69-71 of the Annual Report for 1902, where this matter was discussed.

TABLE 17.

Causes of, and ages at, death during year (53 weeks) 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN SEVERAL QUARTERLY PERIODS (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS PER 1,000 FOR YEAR.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	181	21	150	10	...	...	...	75	39	25	42	0·37
Scarlet fever	14	1	7	4	...	2	...	8	4	1	1	0·03
Whooping-cough	140	48	89	3	...	...	...	55	40	28	17	0·29
Diphtheria and membranous croup	50	2	24	22	...	2	...	17	11	6	16	0·10
Croup	2	1	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	0·00
Fever {	Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric	25	...	4	5	16	...	9	6	3	7	0·05
	Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	121	3	4	3	4	54	53	90	19	6	6	0·25
Cholera (English)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0·00
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	341	268	56	...	...	9	8	7	19	274	41	0·70
Enteritis and gastro enteritis	104	67	28	2	...	5	2	14	18	51	21	0·21
Puerperal fever	13	...	...	...	8	5	...	3	2	7	1	0·03
Erysipelas	11	4	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	2	2	0·02
Other septic diseases	14	1	1	...	2	6	4	3	3	5	3	0·03
Phthisis	621	7	17	27	129	412	29	172	169	143	137	1·28
Other tubercular diseases	301	73	104	48	26	47	3	68	81	63	89	0·62
Cancer, malignant disease	463	1	1	...	5	324	132	107	105	143	108	0·96
Bronchitis	636	108	60	7	6	203	252	231	130	80	195	1·31
Broncho-pneumonia	358	123	165	9	2	36	23	109	79	70	100	0·74
Pneumonia and pleuro-pneu.	324	46	61	19	16	138	44	94	83	71	76	0·67
Pleurisy	15	...	...	1	...	10	4	3	2	7	3	0·03
Other diseases of respiratory organs	73	6	9	...	1	36	21	31	15	8	19	0·15
Alcoholism	65	...	...	...	...	59	6	9	19	23	14	0·13
Cirrhosis of liver }												
Venereal diseases	23	22	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	6	10	0·05
Premature birth	244	244	...	...	...	...	...	70	57	60	57	0·50
Diseases and accidents of partu- rition	43	15	...	...	5	23	...	8	11	15	9	0·09
Heart diseases	647	1	4	22	34	375	211	202	152	141	152	1·34
Accidents	270	32	46	19	24	111	38	80	57	71	62	0·56
Suicides	40	...	...	...	5	31	4	6	10	16	8	0·08
All other causes	2364	558	143	62	68	709	824	629	541	579	615	4·88
All causes	7505	1654	969	263	340	2618	1661	2110	1678	1906	1811	15·49

The deaths of outsiders in the workhouses within the city, which are excluded from the Registrar-General's figures, are included in this table. The diseases from which they died will be found enumerated in table C. As to diarrhœa and enteritis see note.

TABLE 18.
Cases of infectious diseases notified during the year 1908.
Cases notified in whole district.

[illegible]

TABLE 18—*continued.*

Cases of infectious diseases notified during the year 1908.

Cases notified in whole district.

Notifiable disease.		25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	65 up- or ls.
Small-pox.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.	I.	3	4	1	2	..	2	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	5	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	4	8	2	1	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	10	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		22	22	6	4	5	2	1	1	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membr Croup.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.	I.	2	8	8	2	8	7	5	7	47	1	4	1	2	..	..	8
	II.	4	5	3	7	5	8	7	8	47	3	3	4	..	..	..	10
	III.	2	6	3	14	4	11	11	4	55	7	1	2	2	..	..	12
	IV.	7	11	9	16	13	6	9	6	77	2	2	3	..	..	..	7
Totals ..		15	30	23	39	30	32	32	25	226	13	10	10	4	..	..	37
Scarlet fever.	I.	5	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		13	6	4	1	3	1	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	I.	8	6	5	5	1	..	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	5	3	3	3	2	1	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	7	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	8	9	10	2	..	..	..	2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		28	20	18	12	4	2	3	2	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever.	I.	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		4	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 19.

Table shewing deaths in the four quarters of 1908, for each Municipal Ward, with the estimated population and the death-rate of the ward for the Year.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Population, estimated to middle of 1908.	First quarter, 1908.	Second quarter, 1908.	Third quarter, 1908. *	Fourth quarter, 1908.	Fifty- three weeks.	Death- rate.
Central	19,684	69	73	70	70	282	14.10
North	47,942	140	136	156	136	568	11.66
North-East	32,879	180	147	159	163	649	19.43
East	30,482	216	159	200	165	740	23.90
South	13,548	84	61	79	49	273	19.84
East Hunslet ...	39,593	174	136	156	130	596	14.82
West Hunslet ...	33,488	143	111	115	127	496	14.58
Holbeck	32,688	156	118	147	132	553	16.65
Mill Hill	6,716	45	28	22	21	116	17.00
West	23,546	124	105	114	103	446	18.65
North-West... ..	35,316	143	105	110	111	469	13.07
Brunswick	23,164	84	65	87	87	323	13.73
New Wortley ...	18,382	72	77	93	83	325	17.41
Armley & Wortley	43,681	174	129	119	159	581	13.09
Bramley	24,204	89	65	78	86	318	12.93
Headingley	51,794	169	111	142	149	571	10.85
Outsiders ... ..	...	48	52	59	40	199	..
Totals	477,107	2,110	1,678	1,906	1,811	7,505	15.49

The rates are calculated on populations estimated by the Registrar General's method, described at p. 88 of the Annual for 1904.

* The third quarter had 14 weeks.

TABLE 20.

Shewing the number of deaths from certain specific causes and groups of causes in the 53 weeks of 1908 in the Sub-Registration Districts in the City of Leeds. All deaths in public institutions within the City of persons belonging to the City have been referred to the Sub-District to which they belonged.

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	"Fever."	* Diarrhoea.	All seven.	CROUP.		Phthisis.	Influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption.	All causes.
									Membranous.	Other non-spasmodic.			
Leeds, North	...	24	...	2	17	4	68	115	...	...	118	231	990
,, West	19	4	13	22	5	44	107	1	...	131	260	1312
,, South-E.	...	23	...	4	21	5	53	106	...	...	84	225	871
Hunslet	56	...	10	23	5	78	172	...	...	57	266	1176
Holbeck	...	28	4	4	22	...	33	91	...	...	43	125	637
Wortley...	...	22	5	2	9	2	35	75	...	...	68	170	948
Kirkstall	...	2	...	6	16	1	12	37	...	...	50	112	542
Bramley...	...	2	1	1	4	1	4	13	...	1	26	32	276
Chapeltown	...	5	...	5	6	2	15	33	...	1	42	98	547
Osmondthorpe	1	1	...	...	...	2	7
City of Leeds	...	181	14	47	140	25	343	750	1	2	619	1521	7306

Two deaths from diphtheria, 2 deaths from phthisis, 6 from influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption, and 189 deaths from other causes, occurred in the City of persons not belonging to Leeds; on the other hand 124 deaths occurred during the year of Leeds persons in West Riding Asylums and other public institutions, outside the City. Of these, 1 death was from diphtheria, 18 were from phthisis, 6 from the lung groups, and 99 from other causes not given in table.

The diarrhoea group includes two deaths from English cholera, both registered in the North district.

TABLE 21.

Shewing the mortality of the Sub-Districts stated in deaths per 1,000 of the population as estimated to the middle of 1908.

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	"Fever."	Diarrhoea.	All seven.	CROUP.		Phthisis.	Influenza and diseases of the air-passages, other than consumption.	All causes.
									Membranous.	Other non-spasmodic.			
Leeds, North	...	0·40	...	0·03	0·28	0·07	1·14	1·93	...	...	1·98	3·88	16·59
„ West	...	0·22	0·05	0·15	0·25	0·06	0·51	1·23	0·01	...	1·51	2·99	15·09
„ S. E.	...	0·64	...	0·11	0·59	0·14	1·48	2·96	...	...	2·35	6·29	24·34
Hunslet	...	0·70	...	0·13	0·29	0·06	0·98	2·15	...	...	0·71	3·33	14·73
Holbeck	...	0·75	0·11	0·11	0·59	...	0·89	2·45	..	...	1·16	3·36	17·13
Wortley	...	0·32	0·07	0·03	0·13	0·03	0·51	1·10	...	...	1·00	2·50	13·93
Kirkstall	...	0·04	...	0·12	0·31	0·02	0·23	0·72	...	...	0·98	2·19	10·59
Bramley	...	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·20	0·05	0·20	0·66	...	0·05	1·33	1·64	14·10
Chapelton	...	0·11	...	0·11	0·13	0·04	0·33	0·72	...	0·02	0·91	2·13	11·87
Osmondthrp	2·86	2·86	...	...	...	5·72	20·03
City of Leeds	...	0·37	0·03	0·10	0·29	0·05	0·71	1·55	0·00	0·00	1·28	3·14	15·08

Two deaths from diphtheria, 2 deaths from phthisis, 6 from influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption, and 189 deaths from other causes not mentioned in the table, occurred in the City of persons not belonging to Leeds.

TABLE 21a.
NORTH LEEDS.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	60,436	2,345	38·2	1,495	24·4	387	165
1891	60,563	2,401	39·8	1,619	26·8	464	193
1892	60,564	2,405	39·8	1,355	22·4	422	175
1893	60,526	2,300	38·1	1,544	25·6	491	213
1894	60,456	2,310	38·3	1,273	21·1	398	172
1895	60,331	2,343	39·0	1,381	23·0	431	184
1896*	60,176	2,318	37·9	1,298	21·2	410	177
1897	59,997	2,338	39·1	1,436	24·0	456	195
1898	59,925	2,261	37·9	1,307	21·9	392	173
1899	59,658	2,234	37·6	1,260	21·2	356	159
1900	59,475	2,147	36·2	1,290	21·8	353	164
1901	59,257	2,096	35·5	1,324	22·4	394	188
1902*	59,166	2,100	34·9	1,161	19·3	325	155
1903	59,082	2,057	34·9	1,090	18·5	319	155
1904	59,004	1,875	31·9	1,149	19·5	356	190
1905	58,932	1,870	31·8	1,040	17·7	303	162
1906	58,866	1,758	30·0	1,010	17·2	281	160
1907	58,806	1,623	27·7	946	16·1	235	145
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	59,217	2,002	33·9	1,158	19·6	331	166
1908*	58,752	1,651	27·7	990	16·6	249	151

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21 b.
WEST LEEDS.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	82,907	2,394	28·4	1,774	21·1	389	162
1891	83,558	2,417	29·0	1,726	20·7	445	184
1892	83,898	2,321	27·8	1,573	18·8	408	176
1893	84,157	2,270	27·1	1,735	20·7	453	200
1894	84,371	2,261	26·9	1,385	16·5	327	145
1895	84,519	2,166	25·7	1,675	19·9	436	201
1896*	84,545	2,253	26·2	1,534	17·9	387	172
1897	84,519	2,180	25·9	1,620	19·2	427	196
1898	84,415	2,339	27·8	1,683	20·0	439	188
1899	84,499	2,085	24·8	1,548	18·4	378	181
1900	84,455	2,214	26·3	1,662	19·7	427	193
1901	84,374	2,145	25·5	1,631	19·4	398	186
1902*	84,517	2,186	25·5	1,455	16·9	347	159
1903	84,670	1,994	23·6	1,332	15·8	304	152
1904	84,832	1,921	22·7	1,473	17·4	334	174
1905	85,005	1,905	22·5	1,290	15·2	285	150
1906	85,186	1,869	22·0	1,388	16·4	302	162
1907	85,376	1,809	21·3	1,328	15·6	220	122
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	84,733	2,046	24·2	1,479	17·5	343	168
1908*	85,576	1,975	22·7	1,312	15·1	247	125

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21c.

SOUTH-EAST LEEDS.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	33,147	1,279	38·0	922	27·4	255	199
1891	33,363	1,241	37·3	1,063	32·0	293	236
1892	33,502	1,310	39·2	814	24·4	266	203
1893	33,629	1,208	36·0	1,022	30·5	307	254
1894	33,736	1,240	36·9	771	22·9	218	176
1895	33,865	1,180	35·0	836	24·8	269	228
1896*	33,942	1,146	33·2	834	24·2	213	186
1897	34,022	1,183	34·9	896	26·4	284	240
1898	34,104	1,222	36·0	850	25·0	282	231
1899	34,161	1,207	35·5	824	24·2	241	200
1900	34,235	1,221	35·8	876	25·7	284	233
1901	34,327	1,100	32·2	881	25·8	288	262
1902*	34,444	1,227	35·1	819	23·4	255	208
1903	34,564	1,258	36·5	801	23·3	233	185
1904	34,688	1,254	36·3	928	26·8	294	234
1905	34,817	1,235	35·6	771	22·2	251	203
1906	34,949	1,240	35·6	844	24·2	233	188
1907	35,085	1,211	34·6	804	23·0	213	176
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	34,537	1,218	35·3	840	24·4	257	211
1908*	35,226	1,220	34·1	871	24·3	248	203

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21d.
HUNSLET.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	57,042	2,127	36·7	1,393	24·0	410	193
1891	58,515	2,231	38·3	1,307	22·4	380	170
1892	59,734	2,187	36·7	1,177	19·8	393	180
1893	60,903	2,203	36·3	1,347	22·2	482	219
1894	62,105	2,171	35·1	1,046	16·9	328	151
1895	63,290	2,190	34·7	1,314	20·8	446	204
1896*	64,414	2,141	32·7	1,273	19·5	380	177
1897	64,894	2,292	35·4	1,215	18·8	436	190
1898	66,086	2,198	33·4	1,149	17·4	401	182
1899	67,241	2,271	33·9	1,264	18·9	432	190
1900	68,329	2,296	33·7	1,481	21·7	450	196
1901	69,383	2,401	34·7	1,347	19·5	461	192
1902*	70,666	2,340	32·6	1,287	17·9	411	176
1903	71,959	2,282	31·8	1,120	15·6	387	170
1904	73,262	2,264	31·0	1,344	18·4	408	180
1905	74,576	2,140	28·8	1,080	14·5	342	160
1906	75,901	2,143	28·3	1,244	16·5	375	175
1907	77,237	1,994	25·9	1,147	14·9	278	139
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	71,464	2,233	31·3	1,246	17·5	395	177
1908*	78,584	2,056	25·8	1,176	14·7	331	161

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21e.

HOLBECK.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	23,168	798	33·9	568	24·1	145	182
1891	23,818	800	33·7	537	22·6	134	168
1892	24,410	837	34·4	522	21·5	133	159
1893	25,266	806	32·0	563	22·4	164	203
1894	26,035	866	33·4	497	19·2	163	188
1895	26,860	916	34·2	587	21·9	187	204
1896*	27,642	913	32·5	544	19·4	155	170
1897	29,026	997	34·5	602	20·8	213	214
1898	29,759	1,008	34·0	584	19·7	202	200
1899	30,425	1,063	35·1	674	22·2	180	169
1900	31,074	1,069	34·5	640	20·7	208	195
1901	31,741	1,055	33·4	679	21·5	221	209
1902*	32,421	1,106	33·6	589	17·9	187	169
1903	33,105	1,103	33·4	609	18·5	191	173
1904	33,795	1,108	32·9	630	18·7	197	178
1905	34,489	1,075	31·3	594	17·3	158	147
1906	35,189	1,007	28·7	595	17·0	185	184
1907	35,893	1,055	29·5	537	15·0	141	134
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	32,789	1,065	32·5	613	18·7	187	177
1908*	36,604	1,029	27·7	637	17·1	139	135

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21f.
WORTLEY.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	48,631	1,699	34·4	1,015	20·5	277	163
1891	49,722	1,658	33·5	1,070	21·6	271	163
1892	50,815	1,683	33·2	954	18·8	279	166
1893	51,868	1,658	32·1	996	19·3	319	192
1894	52,943	1,702	32·3	925	17·5	274	161
1895	54,004	1,662	30·9	1,054	19·6	311	187
1896*	55,008	1,723	30·8	950	17·0	316	183
1897	55,969	1,765	31·6	1,028	18·4	299	169
1898	56,948	1,755	30·9	1,108	19·5	325	185
1899	57,916	1,777	30·8	1,108	19·2	338	190
1900	58,770	1,805	30·8	1,143	19·5	309	171
1901	59,585	1,790	30·1	1,045	17·6	315	176
1902*	60,618	1,863	30·3	1,049	17·0	317	170
1903	61,660	1,760	28·6	1,010	16·4	269	153
1904	62,710	1,666	26·7	1,100	17·6	292	175
1905	63,769	1,653	26·0	943	14·8	245	148
1906	64,837	1,616	25·0	917	14·2	225	139
1907	65,915	1,509	23·0	974	14·8	206	137
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	61,273	1,719	28·1	1,040	17·0	284	165
1908*	67,002	1,497	22·0	948	13·9	189	126

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21 g.

KIRKSTALL.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	29,307	923	31·0	543	18·2	147	159
1891	30,243	908	30·1	517	17·2	125	138
1892	31,538	926	29·5	420	13·4	98	106
1893	32,787	994	30·4	605	18·5	177	178
1894	34,063	946	27·9	471	13·9	120	127
1895	35,326	1,039	29·5	561	15·9	179	172
1896*	36,510	1,040	28·0	537	14·5	118	113
1897	37,639	1,026	27·4	576	15·4	153	149
1898	38,779	1,081	28·0	548	14·2	159	147
1899	39,875	1,067	26·9	602	15·1	148	139
1900	40,889	1,085	26·6	661	16·2	191	176
1901	41,859	1,027	24·6	535	12·8	148	144
1902*	43,055	1,098	25·1	560	12·8	112	102
1903	44,258	1,101	25·0	526	11·9	124	113
1904	45,468	1,069	23·6	551	12·2	143	134
1905	46,686	981	21·1	511	11·0	119	121
1906	47,911	1,020	21·4	513	10·7	99	97
1907	49,144	962	19·6	556	11·4	81	84
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	43,792	1,049	24·0	556	12·7	132	126
1908*	50,385	999	19·5	542	10·6	100	100

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in work-houses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21 h.
BRAMLEY.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	14,526	453	30·7	338	22·9	78	172
1891	14,867	497	33·5	260	17·5	50	101
1892	15,203	460	30·4	256	16·9	60	130
1893	15,515	462	29·9	312	20·2	89	193
1894	15,820	506	32·1	215	13·6	66	130
1895	16,109	468	29·2	273	17·0	70	150
1896*	16,351	481	29·0	280	16·9	82	170
1897	16,568	483	29·3	273	16·5	71	147
1898	16,798	444	26·5	298	17·8	85	191
1899	17,003	496	29·3	315	18·6	56	113
1900	17,188	449	26·2	262	15·3	66	147
1901	17,365	479	27·7	256	14·8	78	163
1902*	17,628	456	25·5	274	15·3	59	129
1903	17,895	491	27·5	259	14·5	56	114
1904	18,164	470	26·0	290	16·0	68	145
1905	18,435	459	25·0	246	13·4	47	102
1906	18,709	465	24·9	233	12·5	44	95
1907	18,986	458	24·2	260	13·7	58	127
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	17,817	467	26·2	269	15·1	62	132
1908*	19,265	476	24·3	276	14·1	36	76

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21 i.
CHAPELTOWN.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	13,420	308	22·6	185	13·6	32	104
1891	13,956	373	26·8	180	12·9	50	134
1892	14,994	403	27·0	201	13·4	49	122
1893	16,089	438	27·3	234	14·6	55	126
1894	17,319	488	28·3	203	11·8	47	96
1895	18,677	500	26·9	250	13·4	49	98
1896*	20,546	552	26·4	261	12·5	56	101
1897	22,686	638	28·2	321	14·2	106	166
1898	24,690	654	26·6	314	12·8	82	125
1899	26,936	735	27·4	322	12·0	82	112
1900	29,524	802	27·3	416	14·1	98	122
1901	32,306	796	24·7	409	12·7	114	143
1902*	34,148	860	24·8	403	11·6	89	103
1903	35,998	941	26·2	396	11·0	100	106
1904	37,856	930	24·7	454	12·0	106	114
1905	39,720	1,016	25·7	465	11·8	113	111
1906	41,594	964	23·3	471	11·4	82	85
1907	43,477	1,046	24·1	480	11·1	89	85
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	34,625	874	25·3	413	11·9	96	109
1908*	45,369	1,098	23·8	547	11·9	111	101

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 21 k.
OSMONDTHORPE.

Shewing for each year from 1890 to 1908 inclusive the births registered, the birth rate per thousand per annum, the deaths at all ages, and the death rate per thousand living, the deaths under one year of age and the ratio to the thousand births in the same period. Shewing also the average in these respects of the ten years previous to 1908.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths at all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	Deaths under one year.	Death rate under one year per 1,000 births registered.
1890*	434	10	22·7	5	11·3	1	100
1891	429	12	28·1	6	14·0	..	..
1892	423	14	33·2	2	4·7	..	..
1893	417	9	21·7	7	16·8	1	111
1894	411	12	29·3	7	17·1	1	83
1895	406	14	34·6	3	7·4	1	71
1896*	401	6	14·7	10	24·6	2	333
1897	396	10	25·3	6	15·2	2	200
1898	391	9	23·1	13	33·4	2	222
1899	387	4	10·4	7	18·1	1	250
1900	383	3	7·9	4	10·5	1	333
1901	378	9	23·9	5	13·3	..	..
1902*	373	9	23·8	6	15·8	4	444
1903	368	9	24·5	7	19·1	2	222
1904	363	4	11·1	4	11·1	..	..
1905	358	3	8·4	6	16·8	..	..
1906	353	11	31·3	7	19·9	2	182
1907	349	11	31·6	7	20·1	2	182
Average of years 1898 to 1907 ..	370	7	19·5	7	17·9	1	194
1908*	344	6	17·2	7	20·0	2	333

* The years 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, were 53 week years, all the others 52.

Births in workhouses have been ascribed to the districts in which they occurred. The deaths in workhouses and other public institutions have been transferred to the districts to which the patients belonged, those from outside the City having been entirely omitted. Deaths of Leeds people dying outside the City have not been added, as our information was generally insufficient to fix the district to which they should be referred. Information about such is to be found in table D, part 2. For the method of obtaining the populations see Annual 1906, page 109, and the annual report for 1901. The population since 1901 is probably underestimated. It was more probably 569 than 344 in 1908.

[Tables 21a to 21k contain the information asked for by the Local Government Board in their table II.]

TABLE 22.

Table showing deaths from all causes at all ages, and death rates at all ages in the intercepts of the wards and townships of Leeds for the year 1908 (53 weeks).

				Deaths, 1908.	Average death rate per thousand.
HOLBECK	Holbeck			553	16.66
	West Hunslet*			83	21.37
HUNSLET	West Hunslet			413	13.71
	East Hunslet			596	14.82
	South			168	17.56
SOUTH-EAST LEEDS	South	}	26.71	105	25.04
	Central			33	33.89
	East			733	23.94
OSMONDTHORPE ...	East*	}	17.89	7	20.04
CHAPELTOWN (part of)	North-east*			193	17.81
	North { C. A. Pott. }	}	9.11	52	9.23
				225	9.08
NORTH LEEDS ...	North			291	15.92
	North-east			456	20.21
	Central	}	13.09	243	12.90
	Central in W.			6	32.02
WORTLEY	New Wortley			325	17.41
	Armley	}	13.09	439	12.73
	Wortley			142	14.38
	Farnley			42	8.37
BRAMLEY	Bramley			276	14.10
KIRKSTALL	Kirkstall	}	10.59	57	12.31
	Burley			337	10.51
	Headingley			148	10.23
CHAPELTOWN (part of)	Headingley	}	15.93	29	20.26
	North-west ... ..			...	...
	Brunswick			48	14.34
WEST	Brunswick			275	13.61
	North-west			469	13.10
	Mill Hill			116	17.00
	West			446	18.65
CITY ... ..	... ..			7,306	15.08
	Outsiders			199	...

*The rates are calculated on populations estimated by the Registrar General's method, described at p. 88 of the Annual for 1904. The rates for West Hunslet (in Holbeck), for Osmondthorpe, and for N.E. (in Chapeltown), are more probably 10.99, 12.10, and 11.86, and that for Osmondthorpe with N.E. in Potternewton 12.03.

In Annual for 1891, tables 22, 23, and 24 give deaths and rates in sections of insanitary area No. 1, i.e., the triangular area in the North-East ward. The numbers have not been used for any tables since till 1904, when No. 22 was assigned to this table. In 1894 two tables dealing with Camp Field and West ward, and in 1895 two tables dealing with Camp Field and the York Street area, were inserted unnumbered between tables 21 and 25.

TABLE 25.

Shewing case-houses examined on account of certain diseases heard of during 1908, and some of the conditions found as to drainage and closet arrangements.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
		Drains severed.														
		Water-closet.										53 weeks, 1908.				
		Inside.		Outside.		T.W.C.		M. or P.								
		F.V.	not F.V.													
		def.	not	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not.					
Through	}	1. Smallpox	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Through	108	...	1	...	89	...	10	4	4	}	2. Scarlet fever	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	38	...	2	...	214	...	63	...	...			
Through	...	18	98	...	...	19	54	...	5	...	...	}	3. Diphtheria	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	22	30	1	...	42	169	1	58	...	...			
Through	1	...	...	...	...	}	4. Membranous croup	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Through	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	}	5. "Croup"	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Through	1	}	6. Typhus fever	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
Through	...	8	13	1	2	3	18	...	2	...	2	}	7. Typhoid fever	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	1	6	...	1	7	48	3	23	...	...			
Through	}	8. Continued fever	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Through	24	...	1	...	51	...	4	...	3	}	9. Erysipelas	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	26	...	...	1	106	1	48	...	...			
Through	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	}	10. Puerperal fever...	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	1	...	...	2	9	...	2	...	2					
Through	2	...	...	1	10	1	1	...	1	}	11. Measles : death-houses	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	3	...	...	3	75	3	39	...	1					
Through	...	1	4	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	}	12. Measles : recovery houses	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	1	2	...	...	6	54	1	10	...	...			
Through	}	13. Measles : recoveries in death-houses	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...			
Through	11	...	3	...	20	...	9	...	...	}	14. Diarrhoea	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	6	...	...	...	113	...	96	...	1					
Through	...	3	19	1	1	7	33	...	7	...	2	}	15. Phthisis : death-houses	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	3	14	...	1	15	113	2	36	...	4					
Through	...	3	21	1	...	9	40	1	9	...	1	}	16. Phthisis : notified in life	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	1	22	...	1	17	162	...	101	...	1					
Through	24	...	...	...	36	...	4	...	1	}	17. Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	8	...	...	...	142	...	74	...	...			
Through	16	...	...	...	32	...	5	...	2	}	18. Pneumonia	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	15	...	...	...	116	...	53	...	2					
Through	2	...	...	...	...	}	19. Pleuro-pneumonia	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...			
Through	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	}	20. Pleurisy...	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...			
Through	}	21. Laryngitis	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Through	21	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	}	22. Influenza	...	...	...
Back-to-back	...	...	5	...	...	...	36	...	17	...	1					
Through	...	34	363	3	8	40	421	2	60	4	19					
Back-to-back	...	28	178	1	5	93	1371	11	625	...	12					
Both	...	62	541	4	13	133	1792	13	685	4	31					

TABLE 25.—Continued.

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Cases.		Total deaths in City.
			Drains not severed.											Alive.	Dead.	
			Water-closet.										No drain			
			Inside.				Outside.	T.W.C.		M. or P.						
			F.V.		not F.V.											
			def.	not	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not				
1.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	{	Through	...	...	7	...	...	19	..	10	...	...	...	252	...	14
		Back-to-back	...	1	15	...	...	1	34	2	17	...	1	388	...	
3.	{	Through	...	1	12	1	...	3	13	1	...	...	...	224	1	49
		Back-to-back	...	7	13	...	...	12	20	7	10	1	...	390	3	
4.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
5.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
7.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	56	1	25
		Back-to-back	...	...	1	...	7	8	6	8	...	...	...	118	1	
8.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	{	Through	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	93	...	11
		Back-to-back	...	...	8	...	...	22	...	20	...	1	...	233	...	
10.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	17	1	
11.	{	Through	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	181
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	6	11	3	18	...	...	...	...	162	
12.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	92	
13.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
14.	{	Through	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	54	343
		Back-to-back	...	...	1	...	...	31	...	38	...	1	1	...	288	
15.	{	Through	...	3	1	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	88	621
		Back-to-back	...	...	8	...	...	9	20	3	14	...	1	...	243	
16.	{	Through	...	1	2	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	98	...	...
		Back-to-back	...	1	3	...	...	6	38	2	43	...	...	397	1	
17.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	358
		Back-to-back	...	...	7	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	1	...	284	
18.	{	Through	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	63	314
		Back-to-back	...	...	5	...	...	25	...	16	...	...	...	...	232	
19.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	
20.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	
21.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
22.	{	Through	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	121
		Back-to-back	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	77	
		Through	...	5	30	1	1	8	80	1	19	...	1	3	732	...
		Back-to-back	...	9	61	...	...	42	264	24	225	1	3	3	1556	...
		Both	...	14	91	1	1	50	344	25	244	1	4	6	2288	2082

TABLE I.

Table of Ward Inspectors' Work. Year 1908 (53 weeks).

		Quarters.				City
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total 1908.
HOUSE INSPECTION.						
1.	Houses and premises completely examined on account of	1054	915	1047	1250	4066
2.	{ Infective disease	..	..	..	..	..
3.	{ Alleged nuisances	130	221	226	159	736
4.	{ House-to-house work	2426	2942	2159	2669	10196
5.	Houses and premises examined	578	2101	807	39	3525
6.	{ Occupants	303	328	322	254	1207
7.	{ Buildings and Offices	291	440	491	443	1665
8.	{ Drainage	4782	6947	5052	4614	21395
9.	Number of houses wholly or partly examined	1452	1526	1255	1312	5545
10.	Total number of above houses where sanitary defects were found	1897	1842	1519	1710	6968
NUISANCES, &c.						
11.	Houses dirty	88	194	123	149	554
12.	{ overcrowded	45	51	101	47	244
13.	{ damp or dilapidated	132	82	85	110	409
14.	{ with defective eave-gutters or fall pipes	556	286	184	212	1038
15.	{ badly drained	685	620	466	722	2493
16.	{ without sink drain	7	1	4	11	23
17.	{ badly lighted	..	..	..	..	..
18.	{ badly ventilated	..	..	..	..	..
19.	{ (a) with insufficient closet accommodation	625	679	695	593	2592
20.	{ (b) with insufficient asphalt accommodation	532	324	469	280	1605
21.	{ with dirty closets	145	226	142	184	697
22.	{ with drains, &c., temporarily stopped	580	504	492	505	2081
23.	{ with other nuisances	1131	1052	962	790	3935
24.	Total nuisances found in houses	4326	4019	3723	3666	15674
25.	No. of houses in which above nuisances were found	3729	3563	3292	3186	13776
26.	Street gullies stopped	268	366	393	209	1236
27.	Offensive accumulations	94	49	85	67	295
28.	Other outside nuisances	247	249	166	279	935
29.	Total nuisances found	4935	4683	4361	4161	18140
30.	Complaints unfounded	15	18	14	21	68
OTHER WORK DONE.						
31.	Additional visits	839	633	1874	939	4285
32.	{ Nuisances found	2384	2531	2187	2533	9635
33.	{ Completion of Reports	17	37	26	39	119
34.	{ Other causes	611	1147	943	877	3578
OTHER WORK DONE (continued).						
35.	Special examinations of drains by tests	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Defects found by ditto	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Appointments	..	..	..	..	..
38.	Notices and letters served	..	..	..	..	..
39.	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation closed	..	..	..	..	..
40.	Dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Houses cleansed	..	..	..	..	..
42.	Overcrowded houses dealt with	..	..	..	..	..
43.	Defective spouting, &c., repaired	..	..	..	..	..
44.	Urinals cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	..	..
45.	Old midden privies repaired	..	..	..	..	..
46.	Ashplaces repaired	..	..	..	..	..
47.	Privies converted into ordinary water closets	..	..	..	..	..
48.	Water closets erected	..	..	..	..	..
49.	{ (a) Outside	..	..	..	..	..
50.	{ (b) Inside	..	..	..	..	..
51.	New dry ashpits	..	..	..	..	..
52.	Ashbins provided	..	..	..	..	..
53.	Pail closets converted into water closets	..	..	..	..	..
54.	T.C.'s converted into ordinary outside W.C.'s	..	..	..	..	..
55.	Closets cleansed (lime-washed, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..
56.	Drains in course of reconstruction	..	..	..	..	..
57.	{ inspected when connection made to sewer	..	..	..	..	..
58.	Disconnections of house drains effected	..	..	..	..	..
59.	Cesspools filled up	..	..	..	..	..
60.	Public or private wells abolished	..	..	..	..	..
61.	Houses supplied with town's water	..	..	..	..	..
62.	Trough and water closets repaired	..	..	..	..	..
63.	Other house nuisances remedied	..	..	..	..	..
64.	Total houses for which above work done	..	..	..	..	..
65.	Houses in which all defects found have been remedied	..	..	..	..	..
66.	Street gullies cleansed	..	..	..	..	..
67.	Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..
68.	Pollutions of river or streams remedied	..	..	..	..	..
69.	Other non-domestic nuisances removed	..	..	..	..	..
70.	Additional visits paid to inspect work in progress	..	..	..	..	..
71.	Total nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..

Third quarter 14 weeks.

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

CHANGES IN STAFF.

Miss Sharples, chief woman inspector, who ranked as a divisional, having, to my very great regret, resigned to undertake some other work, Miss Maynard was appointed to take the position of Chief Woman Inspector of Nuisances, with the rank of Divisional Inspector.

On the 25th January, one of the assistant women inspectors, Miss Bhose, resigned, and on the 7th March, Ward Inspector Grunwell, was appointed sanitary inspector at Horsforth. On the 12th September, the junior meat inspector, Mr. Bentley, entered on his duties as meat inspector in Bradford.

Mr. Grunwell belonged to the Scavenging department, was appointed weighman at Armley Road Destructor in 1900, worked at the subject of public health and obtained the inspector's diploma of the Sanitary Institute in 1903. For about three months he was a foreman in the Cleansing Department, and in April, 1904, was made a probational inspector. In January, 1905, he was made an assistant inspector and had charge of the Brunswick Ward. In 1907 he had charge of the Burley district and in that year I had the pleasure of recommending him for an increase of salary. When he became an assistant inspector he attended classes for building construction, and took the Science and Arts certificate in that subject and in advanced hygiene, and the City and Guilds certificate in mine surveying the following year. It is pleasant to find intelligent men working through all the grades in this way.

Bentley was a man of whom we entertained a very high opinion. He had attended several technical and scientific classes, receiving certificates in chemistry, plumbing, building construction, and hygiene. He took the ordinary diploma of the Sanitary Institute in June, 1902, and in the following year obtained their certificate for meat inspection. He had been trained as a butcher and came to us as a probational ward

TABLE II.

Analysis of work done by District Inspectors in the several Wards, 1908.

No. I Division. Population—120,616.										No. II Division. Population—119,317.				53 weeks ended Jan. 2nd, 1909.										No. III Division. Population—109,813.				No. IV. Division. Population—127,361.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
City TOTAL.										North.				N. East.		East.		Division I.		South.		East Hunslet.		West Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Division II.		HOUSE INSPECTION.										West.		New Wortley.		Armley and Wortley.		Bramley.		Division III.		Headingley (part).				Kirkstall.		Burley.		N. West.		Brunswick.		Central. (North of Lady Lane).		Division IV.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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TABLE I — continued.

CITY TOTAL.	Mill Hill.	Central (North of Lady Lane).	North.	N. East.	East.	Division I.	South.	East Hunslet.	West Hunslet.	Holbeck.	Division II.	West.	New Wortley.	Armley and Wortley.	Bramley.	Division III.	OTHER WORK DONE.				Brunswick.		Central. (North of Lady Lane).		Division IV.
																	Headingley (part).	Kirkstall.	Burley.	N. West.	C.	J.	J.	C.	
4,285	44	28	110	210	75	467	45	55	476	505	1081	1310	424	88	239	2121	89	28	132	226	26	11	91	13	616
9,635	247	148	935	335	156	1931	179	939	479	1505	3102	318	1594	472	237	2621	286	132	300	751	288	79	75	70	1981
119	5	68	159	3	165	8	12	15	158	5	5	129	46	35	3	84	12	9	97	5	5	84	122	22	22
3,578	52			152		596				253	438		319	588	53	1094	216			344	518			60	1450
14,875	313	41	658	1195	582	2829	748	841	1163	943	3695	1103	958	1258	743	4062	434	533	712	963	528	60	647	412	4289
4,196	34	6	160	307	55	562	52	113	279	207	651	262	144	210	175	791	514	189	678	375	148	9	171	108	2192
1,009	78	50	35	49	35	247	25	16	62	53	156	101	79	49	32	261	72	23	55	118	33	12	7	25	345
40				14		19			6		6						4			1				10	15
2																				1				1	2
6				2		4														1					2
431	3	2	14	32	102	153	26	7	76	53	162	14	8	13	2	37		4	3	4	18	1	49		79
236			7	16	33	56	13	9	18	35	75	10	20	15	3	48	1	3	5	24	11	13			57
916	20	12	58	60	4	154	68	143	43	119	373	60	58	100	25	243	1	4	24	64	17	6	7	24	146
108	5		2	28		35	23	6	6	4	39	3	4	4		11	1	1	9	5		2	5	23	23
5			4			4								1		1									
52			13	1		1	9	12			21		2	10		14				1		1			16
88					23	36	2		1		1		2	7	21	30	16	2	2	1					21
60	1					2		6		4	12		5	6	10	30	6		2			2			16
12				7		7										4									
5			5			5																			1
1,599	34	6	113	68	51	272	32	204	140	110	486			162	32	339	64	12	118	115	108	26	42	17	502
26	1		6			6							20			20									
14						1								11		11	2								2
653	4	3	13	90	32	142	22	29	47	75	173	31	21	58	1	111	2	6	6	30	10	11	162		227
500	86	13	94	34	49	276	4	10	22	13	49	44	33	20	15	112	22	7	4	12	8	1	5	4	63
1,743	43	3	101	155	50	352	76	105	239	143	563	94	115	76	71	356	221	9	52	84	35	3	17	51	472
247	19	4	23	7	26	79	4	9	14	7	34	37	21	15	13	86	8	5	4	10	9	2	4	6	48
3,493	212	38	450	353	131	1184	112	77	311	187	687	146	233	136	130	645	127	45	176	295	57	29	93	162	977
4			1		1	2									2	2									
3	1		1		2	3																			
6					3	4			2		2														
1,904	36	10	68	207	29	350	97	78	159	134	468	174	146	166	26	512	105	42	137	165	52	16	29	28	574
6,718	289	77	588	401	408	1763	501	498	345	883	2227	295	234	469	153	1156	162	112	328	474	69	34	343	50	1572
12,106	338	94	811	789	665	2697	721	895	753	1400	3769	635	644	1220	228	2727	245	141	472	793	328	92	718	123	2913
10,994	253	79	729	738	589	2388	705	860	711	1399	3675	634	578	640	214	2066	245	139	461	791	327	81	698	123	2865
1,104	10	3	103	54	106	276	78	41	155	201	475	15	147	72	16	250	1	5	14	58	18		7		103
198	5	5	5	4	42	61	6	15	32	24	77	9	7	4	1	21	6	5	3	5	8	1	6	5	39
407	30	20	51	49		150			53	42	99	23	27	51		103	1	8	6	31	6		1	1	55
9,442	720	97	538	606	346	2307	422	368	775	595	2160	693	366	320	298	1677	684	129	667	1063	288	88	115	264	3298
18,050	651	176	1502	1373	969	4671	989	1129	1388	1871	5377	865	999	1295	429	3588	494	249	820	1281	394	121	756	299	4414

This table includes work done by four Works Inspectors and Yiddish Inspector.

inspector in 1903. He made himself acquainted with the duties of the workshops inspectors, and in March, 1904, was made an assistant inspector and given charge of the West Ward. In July of the same year he was put on to temporary duty as an assistant meat inspector.

WARD INSPECTION.

Particulars will be found in tables I. and II., as usual. It will be noticed that the houses wholly or partially inspected amounted to 21,395 against 21,669 the previous year—a decrease of 274. But the number of houses wholly examined from top to bottom, whether for infectious disease, alleged nuisance, or in pursuance of our house-to-house examination, showed an increase of 1857, and as the complete examination is far the more important, I regard the real work done in this respect as an actual increase.

INSPECTION OF WORKPLACES.

Bakehouses.—During the 53 weeks of 1908, 2,639 visits were paid to 996 bakehouses. Of the latter, 952 were above ground, 44 were underground bakehouses, a diminution of five in the latter during the year. Of the bakehouses above ground, in 174, persons neither members of the family nor residing in the place were employed. They numbered 325, or a little under two to each bakehouse. The remaining 778 bakehouses above ground belonged, therefore, to the domestic type, and formed with 18 of those below ground a large proportion (practically 80 per cent.) of the bakehouses in the city.

In 55 cases requirements in sections 97 to 100 in regard to sanitary conditions of bakehouses had not been complied with, and notices were accordingly sent out. The work has been done to the satisfaction of the Inspectors in 49 of these 55 cases.

The overground bakehouses increased by 15, 84 new ones having been opened and 69 existing discontinued. The underground diminished by five.

In the Central Ward the inspection of bakehouses was part of the work done by three inspectors. All bakehouses North of Lady Lane and South of Benson Street were visited by the Yiddish speaking inspector. From Benson Street to the Ward boundary the inspection was included in that of the Brunswick Ward. The bakehouses South of Lady Lane were inspected by the officer who also takes Mill Hill. Altogether these three inspectors made 100 visits to 35 bakehouses in the Central Ward. Of these 21 were of the domestic type, 3 underground, 18 above. In 12 bakehouses above ground, 38 persons not members of the family were employed; in 2 of those underground, 7 outsiders were employed.

Eight visits were made by my laboratory assistant, Mr. Ferguson, chiefly with reference to alterations in underground baking places. Sixteen visits were made by the senior workshops inspector or his assistant, 2 to bakehouses underground and 14 to those above ground. The Unhealthy Areas Committee re-arranged the underground bakehouse at the bottom of Trafalgar Street to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Committee.

The number of underground bakehouses in this ward was the same at the end of 1908 as at the beginning. The number of those above ground decreased by one during the year, the total of both at the end of the year being 35. The decrease of one above ground was brought about by the addition of four new and the discontinuance of five existing overground bakehouses.

In the North Ward 101 visits were paid by the ward inspector to 49 bakehouses. In 17 of the 44 above ground employes not members of the same family were found to the number of 32. In 3 of the 5 underground bakehouses strangers to the number of 8 were employed. The workshops inspector, or his assistant, made 11 visits, all to places above ground. This raises the total visits paid to 49 bakehouses to 112.

The bakehouses, which at the beginning of the year numbered 48, were 49 at the end, one bakehouse above ground having been added.

The North-East Ward Inspector paid 156 visits to 80 bakehouses; of 79 of these, which were above ground, 66 were domestic. At the remaining 13, 19 outsiders were employed. In the single underground bakehouse there was also an outsider, making it into a workshop. Mr. Lonsdale and his sub-inspector made 6 other visits, all to overground bakehouses, making the total visits 162. The bakehouses increased from 76 to 80 during the year, 4 new ones above ground having been opened.

In the East Ward, the number of bakehouses is small. They are only 48, and are all above ground. In 7, 13 outsiders were employed; the visits paid were 112. Two further visits were paid by the assistant workshops inspector, making the total 114. Five bakehouses were discontinued, one new one opened, all above ground.

In the South Ward there were 67 bakehouses above ground and 3 below. There were three employés, one in each, in the three undergrounds, and in 11 of the 67 above ground there were 22 employés, an average of 2 each. The remaining 56, all above ground, were domestic bakehouses. The number of visits paid by the ward inspector were 279. Another visit by the assistant to the workshops inspector to an above ground bakehouse raised the inspections to 280. Three new bakehouses were opened, 5 existing (above ground) discontinued, leaving 67 above and 3 below ground.

In East Hunslet, 234 visits were paid by the ward inspector to 88 bakehouses. Two of these were underground, employing 4 outsiders, 86 were above ground and 82 of the 86 were domestic bakehouses, in the remaining 4 there were 5 outsiders employed. The senior workshops inspector paid 4 visits, all to above ground bakehouses, making the total inspections 238.

At the beginning of the year there were 90, at the close only 88 bakehouses. Two new were opened above ground, four discontinued. The two underground remained.

In West Hunslet there were 108 bakehouses, of which 103 were domestic. In 2 of the 6 underground there were 3 persons employed, not members of the family or residing in the house, and in 3 of the 102 above ground there were 12 outside employés, an average of 4 each. The visits paid during the year were 166 by the ward inspector, and two each by the workshops inspector and his assistant, making the total 170. Two new bakehouses above ground were opened during the year, but 11 were discontinued.

In Holbeck there were 90 bakehouses, a domestic one underground. Of the remaining 89, 77 were also domestic; in the 12 not so there were 25 outsiders employed. The visits paid were 249 by the ward inspector, 1 by the workshops inspector, and 7 by his assistant, making 257 in all.

There were 4 bakehouses fewer at the end than at the beginning of the year. Fifteen, including one underground, had been discontinued, and 11 new ones above ground opened.

In Mill Hill there were only 14 bakehouses. The only one underground employed 2 outsiders; 10 above ground employed 32 outsiders. The remaining 3 were domestic bakehouses. The number of visits paid by the ward inspector was 80. Two visits were paid by the assistant workshops inspector, one of them to an underground, one to an above ground bakehouse, making 82.

Two of the three bakehouses underground were discontinued during the year. One ordinary bakehouse was given up and one new one started.

In the West Ward there were 61 bakehouses, to which 125 visits were paid by the ward inspector during the year. Ten of those situated above ground employed 18 persons outside the family; 50 were domestic. The only underground bakehouse was also of the domestic type.

The assistant workshops inspector paid 3 visits to bakehouses above ground, making the total visits paid 133. Nine new overground bakehouses were opened during the year, two of the old ones being given up.

In the North-West Ward there were 73 bakehouses, of which 57 were of the domestic type. In 12 of those above ground there were 20 outsiders employed, and in 4 of the 7 below ground 7 outsiders were employed. The visits paid were 196 by the ward inspector. The workshops inspector made one, to an above ground, his assistant two to above ground and three to underground bakehouses. My laboratory assistant separately visited one underground bakehouse twice, thus bringing the total inspections to 204. Five new bakehouses above ground were opened, but four were given up. The undergrounds were not altered.

In the Brunswick Ward the number of bakehouses is not large ; with a population of 23,164, they only numbered 49, 46 above and 3 below ground. The 3 below ground were all "domestic" and 40 of the 46 above ground were also domestic. In the remaining 6 bakehouses above ground, 15 persons were employed who were not members of the family residing in the house. The ward inspector, who is also the inspector for part of the Central Ward, paid 112 bakehouse visits in this ward. The assistant workshops inspector also paid 3 visits, 2 to above ground and 1 to an underground bakehouse. There has been no change to the number of bakehouses during the year ; 2 old ones have been discontinued and 2 new ones opened.

Armley and Wortley has been under the charge of three inspectors, two of them taking respectively the township of Armley and the district of Upper Wortley, the remaining inspector taking the district of Lower Wortley and the New Wortley Ward. Adding the inspections in the Lower Wortley part to those in the Armley and Upper Wortley portion, we have for the municipal ward a total of 334 visits paid to bakehouses. Altogether in the ward there were 73 bakehouses on the list, 2 underground and 71 above ground. In the 2 underground there were 2 employés not members of the family, in the 71 above ground 25 employed outsiders to the number of 34, leaving 46 purely domestic bakehouses. The assistants to the

workshops inspector paid 5 visits to bakehouses above ground during the year, making the total number of visits paid in the Municipal Ward to 339. The use of 1 underground bakehouse was discontinued during the year, 11 of those above ground were also discontinued, but 14 new overground bakehouses were established.

New Wortley is the part of the township of Wortley not belonging to the Armley and Wortley Ward. The bakehouses were visited by the same officer who visited those in Lower Wortley. He made 142 visits in this ward to 42 bakehouses. In 4 of these there were 6 persons employed, in the remaining 38 there were no outside employes. The number of bakehouses in this ward, which contains none underground, increased from 33 to 42; 12 new ones had been established and 3 old ones discontinued. One visit was paid by the assistant workshops inspector, making the total visits 143.

Bramley Ward, which includes the township of Farnley, had 29 bakehouses at the end, 25 at the beginning of the year, 5 new ones were established, above ground, 1 old discontinued during 1908. There still remains 1 underground bakehouse in the ward. This bakehouse received 4 visits during the year from the ward inspector, who made 83 visits to those above ground. The single underground and 22 of those above ground were domestic bakehouses. In each of the remaining 6 an outsider was employed. In addition to the 87 visits made by the ward inspector, 3 visits were paid by Mr. Lonsdale and one of his assistants, 2 to the underground, and 1 to a bakehouse above ground, making the total visits 90.

The number of bakehouses in the Headingley part of the Headingley ward was unaltered during the year. In the Burley portion, however, there was an increase of 4, 6 new ones having been established above ground and 2 existing ones, 1 above and 1 below ground, discontinued. In the Kirkstall portion of the district, 2 new bakehouses were established, both above ground.

TABLE III.

Shewing the number of drains or sources of pollution diverted from the River Aire and its tributaries and connected to the town sewers.

DATE.	Mills, factory, house drains, stables, and pigstyes.	Water closets.	Privies.	Trade pollu- tions.	Total.
Previous to 28th Dec., 1907	5,888	512	233	81	6,714
During the 53 weeks end- ed 2nd Jan., 1909 ...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	5,888	512	233	82	6,715

TABLE IV.

Shewing the sanitary conditions at time of visit of workshops on register and occupied, during the 53 weeks ended January 2nd, 1909.

DATE. 1908.	Visits to workshops.	EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF VISIT.			VENTILA- TION.		CONDITION OF WORKSHOPS.				Workshops found closed.
		male.	female.	total.	good.	defec- tive.	rooms.		closets.		
							clean.	dirty	clean.	dirty.	
5 weeks ended Feb. 1	36	127	167	294	36	...	26	10	21	15	5
4 weeks ended ,, 29	88	368	326	694	88	...	80	8	76	12	5
4 weeks ended Mar. 28	45	169	203	372	45	...	36	9	38	7	5
5 weeks ended May 2	75	157	408	565	75	...	60	15	58	17	3
4 weeks ended ,, 30	110	231	473	704	110	...	88	22	93	17	24
4 weeks ended June 27	76	111	407	518	76	...	68	8	64	12	5
5 weeks ended Aug. 1	144	538	721	1,259	144	...	119	25	115	29	21
4 weeks ended ,, 29	157	482	605	1,087	157	...	148	9	142	15	15
5 weeks ended Oct. 3	170	350	594	944	168	2	142	28	152	18	8
4 weeks ended ,, 31	201	816	643	1,459	199	2	164	37	165	36	9
4 weeks ended Nov. 28	151	397	370	767	149	2	110	41	125	26	27
5 weeks ended Jan. 2 1909.	42	124	87	211	42	...	38	4	36	6	19
Totals	1,295	3,870	5,004	8,874	1289	6	1079	216	1085	210	146

TABLE V.

Shewing workshops not previously visited to which visits have been paid during the year, and the sanitary arrangements at time of visit.

DATE. 1908.		Workshops added to register.	DESCRIPTION OF DRAINAGE.			SITUATION OF CLOSETS				Workshops found closed.
			cut off.	not cut off.	none.	inside.		outside.		
						W.C. soil-pipe carried up.	W.C. soil-pipe not car- ried up.	Water Closets.	Privies.	
5 weeks ended Feb.	1	18	11	2	5	5	...	13	...	...
4 weeks ended ,,	29	17	13	1	3	4	2	11	...	...
4 weeks ended Mar.	28	17	11	2	4	7	...	10	...	1
5 weeks ended May	2	22	16	3	3	11	...	11	...	...
4 weeks ended ,,	30	36	23	7	6	14	...	22	...	2
4 weeks ended June	27	28	17	7	4	11	3	14	...	1
5 weeks ended Aug.	1	32	20	4	8	11	1	20	...	1
4 weeks ended ,,	29	4	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	5
5 weeks ended Oct.	3	40	23	7	10	14	...	26	...	3
4 weeks ended ,,	31	19	15	2	2	11	1	7	...	5
4 weeks ended Nov.	28	27	16	2	9	12	2	12	1	5
5 weeks ended Jan.	2	35	22	4	9	16	...	18	...	1
Totals 		295	190	41	64	119	9	165	1	24

One new workshop without any convenience.

TABLE IVa.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Visits and Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	717	99	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	3,497	255	..
Workplaces	297	25	...
Total	4,511 †	379	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.			
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>						
Want of cleanliness... ..	370	335	...	...
Want of ventilation... ..	14	10	...	...
Overcrowding	4	4	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	...	...	...
Other nuisances	437	406	...	...
Sanitary accom-	{	insufficient	81	41
modation.		unsuitable or defective	215	187
Sec. 22 in force.		not separate for sexes...	4	1
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:</i>						
Illegal occupation of underground bake-	{	house (S. 101)	16	5
Breach of special sanitary requirements for		bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	55	49
Other offences	
Total		1,197	1,038	

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Exclusive of 2,639 visits to 996 bakehouses by ward inspectors, and 10 by laboratory clerk. See pp. 56-6

TABLE IVa—continued.

3, 4, 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		C.	W.
Homework:—			
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 107):—</i>			
(No homeworkers on our register except amongst those engaged in making wearing apparel) ... ..	...	...	...
Lists received twice in the year	376	450	1898
„ once in the year	13	3	33
Addresses of outworkers { received from other Authorities... { forwarded to other Authorities...		46	
Notices to occupiers not sending lists... ..		3	
Prosecutions		44	
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises (see table 5a) ... ..		...
		1,255	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises:—</i>			
Instances		111	
Notices		111	
Prosecutions ... ..		...
<i>Homework in infected premises:—</i>			
Instances		10*	
Orders made (S. 110) ... ..		...
Prosecutions (SS. 109, 110) ... ..		...
[Infectious cases removed, disinfection both of places and material carried out under ordinary powers].			
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of year—			
Ordinary (145 trades)		1,019	
Domestic do. (19 trades)		489	
Bakehouses on register as workshops		200	
Do. domestic		796	
Total number of workshops on Register		2,504	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)		16	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5).	Notified by H.M. Inspector ... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...	65	
Other		8	
		...	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—			
Certificates granted during the year		1	
In use at the end of 1908		44	

* Of these 10, 3 were removed to hospital for scarlet fever, 7 were cases of measles left at home but work suspended and disinfection of articles carried out.

The total number at the end of the year in the whole ward was therefore 87, of which 6 were underground. The whole ward thus contained 81 bakehouses above ground, 59 of them domestic, 22 workshop. In these 22, 28 persons outside the family were employed. In the 6 underground bakehouses, 11 persons were employed, none of the undergrounds being domestic workshops. The two ward inspectors sharing in the inspection of this ward paid 166 visits, while 10 other visits, 2 of them to the undergrounds, were made by the works inspector or his assistant.

Workshops.—The visits paid to workshops already on the register, exclusive of bakehouses were 1,295, against 1,429 in 1907, and 1,037 in 1906. The findings are recorded under the various months in table IV.

Table V. shows first visits to workshops and the sanitary conditions found at the time of such visits. The number of these first visits was again in excess of those made in 1907. The number of workshops found closed was again less than in 1907.

Table IVa. is the modified table now required by the Home Office. Under the heading of "Inspection," when compared with that for the previous year, it shows a decrease of 226 visits to workplaces. In these are included return visits as well as first inspections. Eighty-nine more visits were made by men than last year, but 6 less was recorded in table Vb., making the excess only 83. On the other hand, the visits by women were 315 fewer.

Outworkers.—The number of complete inspections on first visits to outworkers was 293, against 476 in 1907. The additional visits on account of work ordered were 862. This work is entirely done by the women inspectors, and is referred to in a later part of this report.

Other work.—The special work of the senior inspector and his assistant, not included in tables IV. and V., is given in table Vb. For these special purposes the number of visits

TABLE Va. (Outworkers).

Wards.	Complete inspections of houses on first visit.	Additional visits about			Total.
		work ordered.	infectious disease.	other causes.	
Central	14	23	1	8	46
North	36	28	2	62	128
North East...	36	25	...	51	112
East	42	36	13	62	153
South	20	13	1	25	59
East Hunslet ...	21	18	3	24	66
West Hunslet ...	56	37	8	61	162
Holbeck	15	10	2	26	53
Mill Hill	4	...	...	5	9
West	65	48	2	83	198
North West ...	18	1	2	41	62
Brunswick	19	21	3	31	74
New Wortley ...	18	3	...	18	39
Armley and Wortley	13	1	4	35	53
Bramley	1	...	...	...	1
Headingley ...	15	1	...	24	40
Totals	393	265	41	556	1,255

to factories paid by him or his assistant was 46 more than in 1907, and to workshops and workplaces 52 less. Other work done showed an increase of 59 for factories and an increase of 69 for workplaces.

WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Infectious diseases.—On account of puerperal fever 24 houses have been completely examined and 218 other visits paid. In addition to visiting cases reported during life as puerperal fever, visits were paid where the death of a puerperal woman was recorded from this disease or some similar cause.

Thirty-five visits were paid by midwives, and 43 by women, who, though not certified midwives, had been more or less in contact with puerperal cases, to the disinfecting station for the purpose of being disinfected personally and as to their wearing apparel, their bags and appliances, under the personal oversight of our women inspectors.

This number does not include relations and neighbours who assisted in nursing the patients, some of whom visited the disinfecting station. In other cases the clothing of the nurse was sent from the house, where the illness occurred, to be disinfected at the station. Among the houses visited on this account, four were found to be dirty. One was cleansed; one on return visit found empty.

Action was also taken and the midwife's clothes disinfected in seven cases where a rise of temperature after child birth had occurred, in two where she had been in contact with measles, and in another where the contact was with influenza.

On account of infectious disease among persons employed 97 visits of enquiry were made to factories, 18 to workshops, and 2 to private houses.

Twenty houses of absent employés were visited in connection with this work.

In the girls' and infants' departments of schools 475 visits of inspection and 143 return visits were made on account of infectious illness. To the houses of absentees 276 visits were paid, and 14 other visits were paid in connection with this branch of work. Notices to the number of 66 were sent to the offices of the Education Committee informing them of cases in which it was considered inadvisable that children should return to school until medical advice had been obtained. It was necessary to give 9 notices for nuisances, all of which have been complied with.

Outworkers.—Table Va. gives, as in previous years, the work of our women inspectors in visiting at their homes persons employed as outworkers. In addition to those given in Table Va, as to the outworkers, 88 visits were paid to their employers. Eighty-five notices for the cleansing of premises occupied by outworkers were given, and these have all been complied with except eleven. Two notices lapsed because the premises became unoccupied. Three structural defects required notices, of which two were complied with. Other sanitary defects to the number of 21 have been found, 17 were remedied.

Workplaces.—There were 716 inspections made of workshops, and 852 return visits were paid. Nine notices were given for defective ventilation, and seven complied with. For cleansing and limewashing 221 notices were given. Of these 7 lapsed because the occupiers had left; 197 have been complied with. In the case of 28 other nuisances for which notices have been given, three have lapsed because the workshop was closed, 24 were complied with.

Of workshop laundries 21 inspections were made and 18 return visits paid. There were 5 inspections of and 6 other visits to domestic laundries. Twelve notices were given for cleansing and two for sanitary defects. Both 11 and 1 respectively were complied with.

TABLE Vb.
Other Visits paid by Senior Workshops Inspector and his Assistant on account of

	Factories.	Workshops.	Workplaces.
Non-abatements	285	869	60
Drain inspection ... ..	...	...	...
Drains tested	14	13	...
Disease enquiries	58	6	13
River pollution	1	...	...
Complaints	109	144	13
Measurement of workrooms...	...	8	...
Wage enquiries .. ..	...	...	...
Bakehouses {underground	...	11	...
	above ground	79	...
Other causes	140	425	120
Appointments	40	64	6
TOTAL	647	1,619	212

Work done.

	Factories.	Workshops.	Workplaces.
River pollutions abated ...	...	..	...
Nuisances abated	201	377	22
TOTAL	201	377	22

Of restaurant kitchens 29 inspections were made, and 27 other visits paid. Two notices were sent on account of defects and complied with, while 7 notices were sent for cleansing and limewashing, and 6 complied with.

In addition to the 41 factories visited on account of infectious illness, 4 were visited on complaint, while 4 further visits were paid to them and 9 on account of defects found. In connection with this work 20 visits were made to the homes of absent employés.

For cleansing and limewashing closets 42 notices were given, which were all complied with. One written notice for a nuisance was given and 16 verbally; all of these have been attended to.

Infant mortality.—During the year, in South East Leeds, 328 investigations were made of deaths of infants, and 435 return visits paid. In connection with this work, 86 notices were given to cleanse and limewash. Of these 59 have been complied with, 14 lapsed because the occupants left. Notices for other defects were given to the number of 20; 16 of these have been complied with. Ten nuisances noticed in 1907 were found complied with in 1908.

Visits to the newly born.—In this branch of the work, 1,140 first visits were made to advise mothers how best to keep their babies in health, and 5,454 return visits were paid to these homes.

Seven of the babies visited were systematically weighed, and for this purpose 73 extra visits were paid.

Thirteen notices for sanitary defects, and 25 for limewashing were given and in 26 cases the defect was remedied.

In addition to these visits in South-East Leeds, 240 first visits and 716 return visits were paid in a certain district of West Leeds. Five babies were systematically weighed. The district was chosen as being a particularly suitable one in which to make the Home Office enquiry into the effect of women's

TABLE VI.

Ashpits put down for cleansing during the
53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1909.

Requisitions to cleanse sent to Cleansing Sub- Department from Sanitary Office.	Number of latter returned as carried out.	Ashpits not cleansed within four days of requisition.
5,011	4,970	27

TABLE VII.

Refuse Removal (same period).

No. of midden emptyings.	No. of dry ashpit or tub emptyings.	No. of box or pail emptyings.	Total.	LOADS REMOVED.			Total.
				Night- soil.	Dry ashes.	Rubbish.	
See text.	1,897,021	12,665	1,909,686	—	—	—	172,594

TABLE VIII.

Work done in connection with the Cowsheds and Dairies
Order during the 53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1909.

Cowkeepers on the register	...	...	...	139
Milk-retailers	„	...	...	453
Visits to cowsheds	...	...	...	472
„ „ (veterinary)	..	...	...	585
„ milkshops	...	...	...	754
„ railway stations	...	...	...	203
Cowkeepers discontinued business	...	...	...	4
New cowkeepers registered	...	...	...	5
New cowsheds built	...	..	...	—
Cowsheds reconstructed and provided with additional light, ventilation and drainage...				4
Farms or milkshops visited on account of infectious disease	...	...	...	96

work upon the infant mortality and sickness rate. The population is varied, and it was thought probable that proportionately more women worked after marriage in this district than in South-East Leeds.

Midwives' Act.—Part of the work, done in the supervision of midwives has been mentioned already under the heading Infectious diseases. Thorough inspection of books and bags was made in 117 cases. In addition to 288 other visits paid, 40 interviews with certified midwives took place at the Public Health Offices, and 6 interviews with maternity nurses or uncertified midwives.

The number of midwives who, during January, 1908, notified their intention to practise was 70. Six others did so later. During the past year one midwife died, two were struck off the roll, and six left.

Altogether 3,126 cases were attended by certified midwives during the year. This number of course includes the still-births, of which 80 were notified. It does not include the cases taken by uncertified midwives, many of whom still continue to practise.

Of the 24 cases notified as puerperal fever, 11 were attended by certified midwives. In all, 10 of the cases recovered. Of the 11 cases taken by midwives 8 were fatal.

In such cases special attention has always been given to the disinfection of the bags and their contents, as well as to that of the clothing and persons of those attending these cases. Figures have been already given.

Notifications of 80 still-births have been received during the year. There were 192 notifications of requests for medical assistance, and 9 deaths of infants and one of a mother were notified where no medical practitioner was in attendance.

In the course of examination of 26 midwives' houses, one sanitary defect was found and remedied.

Reference has already been made (p. 68) to the attention paid to midwives in contact with diseases of a suspicious kind.

In consequence of investigation of deaths in the Registrars' returns 81 visits were paid to ascertain if a midwife had had any connection with the case.

Other work.—On receipt of complaints 31 inspections of houses were made and 132 other visits paid;— in 15 cases cleanliness was enforced, and in 23 instances other defects were remedied. In connection with public conveniences for women, 20 inspections were made in parks and 7 return visits paid, 20 inspections and 1 return visit were made to other lavatories in the town. In all 7 sanitary defects were found and the remedy secured.

In addition to the work already given, 335 visits were made for various purposes which cannot be classified under any of the previous headings.

CLEANSING.

Ashpit cleansing.—Tables VI. and VII. contain the usual information about ashpits. For some years now there has been a difficulty about getting the number of midden emptyings and loads removed respectively from middens and dry-ash-places, as some re-arrangement took place a few years ago in book-keeping. The reason for the change was that the midden-privy had practically disappeared, and that the small number of middens still remaining were emptied in the day time by the ordinary day staff. The practice is to empty these middens as far as possible first, but they are getting so few that no separate account is kept of them; the number of emptyings of these is therefore included in the dry ashpit emptyings. The total loads removed of nightsoil, dry ashes, and rubbish was 172,594, against 179,813 the previous year, 184,993 in 1906, 191,814 in 1905, and 181,807 in 1904.

Destructors.—The following work has been done at the four destructors:—

At Armley Road 26,978 loads of rubbish, weighing 23,678·65 tons (0·88 tons or 17·55 cwts. per load) were destroyed

during 310 working days. On an average of 12 cells, the work per cell per day would be 6·37 tons. The highest observed temperature was 1,500° Fahr.,* the lowest 600°; average, 1485°. There were 7440 observations taken. The firemen employed averaged 12·9 a day, and the amount turned over by each averaged 5·9 tons daily.

At Beckett Street, 23,995 loads of rubbish, weighing 19,499·4 tons (0·81 tons, or 16·25 cwts. per load) were destroyed in 6 cells during 310 working days, being an average of 10·48 tons per cell per day. The highest observed temperature was 1,500° Fahr.,* the lowest 870°; average 1,478°. There were 7,440 observations taken. The average number of firemen employed was 6·4, and their daily turn over 9·8 tons.

At Kidacre Street, 25,763 loads of rubbish, weighing 21,523·05 tons (0·84 tons, or 16·71 cwts. per load) were destroyed in 12 cells during 304 working days, being an average of 5·9 tons per cell per day. There were 7,296 observations of temperature taken, the readings averaged 1,465° Fahr., the highest was 1,500°,* the lowest 590°. The average number of firemen was 11·7, and they turned over an average of 6·04 tons a man daily.

At Meanwood Road, 15,893 loads of rubbish, weighing 12,205·35 tons (0·77 tons, or 15·36 cwts. per load) were destroyed in 8 cells during 257 working days, being an average of 5·94 tons per cell per day. There were 6,168 observations of temperature taken, the readings averaged 1,470° Fahr., the highest was 1,500°,* the lowest 650°. The average number of firemen was 6, and they turned over an average of 7·92 tons each day.

Street Cleansing.—This heading is intended to include the work done in the ordinary sweeping and gully cleansing to the paved streets, in the watering of streets and roads, in the cleansing of certain Macadam roads and their gullies, and in the removal of snow.

The pyrometer does not register above 1,500° Fahr.

Mr. Mann reports that during 309 working days, 330,197 street cleansings were effected, an average of 1,069 a day. The length of paved streeting cleansable by us is 322 miles.

The cleansing of gullies was equivalent to cleansing 255,061 or an average of 825 per day; charges of disinfectant were applied to all gullies cleansed. In addition to this, 84,830 loads of street refuse were carted away (275 a day), and 109,260 cleansings of courts and yards were effected, an average of 354 a day.

The number of horse-days for street cleansing was 27,422 and for watering 5,432, being an average of 89 and (during 91 days) 60 horses a day respectively.

During the 91 street watering days 95,941 barrels of water were used.

The work done in connection with the unpaved streets was equivalent to the cleansing of 30,858 roads and 22,457 gullies; whilst 18,342 loads of refuse were removed, averaging for 305 working days, respectively 101 roads, 74 gullies, and 60 loads per day. The number of horse-days was 4,755, an average of 16 horses a day.

During the 53 weeks, the sub-department removed 8,517 loads of snow.

FOOD INSPECTION.

FOOD, DRUGS, AND DAIRIES.

Tables VIII., VIIla., VIIlb., relate to dairies and cowsheds, and to milk samples examined for tubercle. They are on the same lines as last year. In the report for 1906 I went very fully into the manner in which cowsheds found dirty or otherwise unsatisfactory were dealt with and return visits made.

In the report for 1907, partly owing to pressure of time, and partly owing to some rather interesting investigations which were not completed, very little was said about the veterinary inspection of cattle.

During 1907 the Veterinary Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health had made 520 visits to City cowsheds. Forty-two of these were visits paid to the farm to re-examine special animals, 38 of them for single cows ; in 4 cases 2 cows were examined at the same visit. The udders of these 46 cows had been previously examined and the animals put aside on suspicion of tubercle, although in most of the cases it seemed probable that the disease was only mastitis.

Four hundred and seventy-eight of the 520 visits were made in the ordinary course of the periodical examinations of the cows in the borough.

In 60 of these visits no cows were examined, either because the animals were in the field, or in a few cases because the farmer had given up cow keeping. At the 418 remaining visits 6,537 cows were examined. Many of these had been examined twice, or even three times before in the same year and found healthy.

During 1908 the corresponding figures were 585 total visits to cowsheds at farms of which at 28 the cows were out in the field and not examined. At 9 no cows were kept, at 2 the premises were locked up. One was a visit made to re-examine some dirty sheds, and 64 were special visits made on account of the diseased condition of cows already examined, 5 of them for the purpose of testing with tuberculin. There were thus 481 visits made in the ordinary course of farm inspection, at which 7,397 cows were examined.

Tuberculous cows in 1907 and 1908.—In 1907, 29 cows had been found to have some disease of the udder. In these the further examination showed that the condition was that of either simple or more frequently suppurative mastitis and the disease afterwards cleared up, showing that it was not of a tuberculous nature. In 12 the disease from the symptoms observed and its course was evidently of a tuberculous nature and in some of these the tuberculous condition of the animal was confirmed by the use of tuberculin.

In 1908 the total number of animals found with udder disease was 46. Of these 20 proved to be cases of simple or suppurative mastitis. Thirteen others were of less acute affections of the udder but which afterwards under observation turned out to be not of a tuberculous nature. Two cases of suspected tubercle were removed before diagnosis could be verified and 11 were proved on further examination to be definite cases of tuberculosis of the udder. In addition to these, 4 other cows were under observation where the udder was not evidently affected. One was a case of more or less generalised tuberculosis. One was a case of the disease formerly called parturient apoplexy, one of acute lymphangitis not affecting the udder, and the fourth was a case of septic metritis from retention of membranes.

Cases of disease of udder found in 1907 and 1908.—In the two years we had therefore a large number of cases of udder disease under our observation, and the practice of the Corporation was, where there was some doubt as to the exact nature of the condition of the udder, to make some compensation to the farmer for loss of milk during the time that a suspected animal was kept out of the herd. In this way during 1907 we paid £16 18s. 5d. to 7 farmers. During 1908 this amount rose to the rather alarming total of £72 12s. 3d., but omitting £8 5s. 6d. paid to farmers or milk dealers for keeping back milk during an outbreak of diphtheria, the amount paid to farmers whose cows were suspected of having tubercle was £64 6s. 9d., nearly four times the amount of the previous year.

It may be asked, why this sudden change? It is difficult to say whether or not tuberculosis has been more prevalent during the latter part of 1907 and the beginning of 1908, or whether our mode of examination has been more thorough. Probably a considerable amount of the increased cost has been due to some little difficulty at two or three farms. A few of these I propose to mention, without, of course, giving the names. The most startling and perhaps the most instructive case occurred towards the close of 1907.

Difficulty of finding the cow giving tuberculous milk.—On the 27th November, 1907, in the ordinary course of inspection, at a farm in one of the suburbs of the town (No. 120 in our list), the udders of 23 cows were carefully examined by Mr. J. Dixon, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health, to ascertain whether there was any induration, thickening or increased resistance. There was nothing to indicate any disease. It has been our practice now for some years to direct our biological tests principally to milks from outside the town, relying largely upon a careful veterinary examination of the udders of the cows in the town itself to protect us against the risk of tubercle in their milk. On December 4th, 1907, only a few days after this careful examination of these cattle, a specimen of milk was taken from a can from this farm by the dairies inspector. It was sent to the Medical School. On January 13th we received a report from the Medical School that this particular milk had produced tubercle in the guinea pig. Mr. Dixon visited the farm on the afternoon of the same day and again examined all the cows previously examined on the 27th November. The udders were carefully felt in every case.

In only one, a light roan cow, was there any condition that could be called suspicious, and in this it scarcely amounted to a hardening, rather to a slight increase in the resistance to the touch. This animal was put aside by the farmer, who promised not to use the milk. At the same time another cow, suffering from a cough, but without any suspicious condition of the udder, was also isolated. A sample of milk was taken from each of these cows. On the 5th of February, Mr. Dixon again visited this farm and examined 21 other cows in the herd without being able to detect anything decidedly wrong with the udder in any of them. In both the cows already isolated there was a little greater resistance to palpation of the udder than is usual. On the 3rd of March we received word from the Medical School that the milk from the light roan cow contained tubercle bacilli, and Mr. Dixon visited the farm the same day. He re-examined

the whole herd of 23 cows, including the 2 already isolated. The condition of the light roan cow isolated on the previous visit was now easily enough recognised as one of tuberculous udder. The white cow with the cough was just in the same condition as before, the udder not perfectly soft, but not distinctly tuberculous. On this occasion he also removed from the herd a third cow, a red and white one, in which there was some induration of the right-hind quarter not detectable a month earlier. The remaining 20 cows showed no indication of anything wrong with the udder. A sample was taken from the milk of the red and white cow on the 11th of March. On March 18th, a week later, the light roan cow still had the slightly indurated udder now evidently tuberculous; in the white cow the condition was much the same as on the 11th. The udder of the red and white cow was much more suspicious than a week earlier. The other 20 cows were apparently healthy. A sample of mixed milk of these 20 cows in the large shed was taken with the usual precautions and sent to the Medical School. On the 23rd the condition was much the same. On the 2nd of April we received information from the Medical School that the milk of the red and white cow contained a large number of pus cells and certain acid-fast bacilli, and later further biological tests showed positive evidence of tubercle bacilli. On April 7th there were 20 cows in the large shed all apparently healthy. Mr. Dixon arranged for destruction of light roan cow, white cow as before, red and white cow's udder distinctly tuberculous.

On the 8th of April Mr. Dixon made a *post-mortem* examination of the light roan cow, and found an old-standing tuberculosis in the mesenteric lymphatic glands, miliary tuberculosis along with old lesions in the lungs, tubercle throughout the lymphatic system generally, and in the udder. On the 10th of April the sample of milk from the white cow taken on the 13th of January was reported as not tuberculous. On May 9th, message was received from the Medical School that sample of milk taken on March 18th was tuberculous. This milk was that

taken from the rest of the herd after the isolation of the three cows. On May 9th there was another veterinary inspection of the whole herd, and samples were taken from the two cans containing the mixed milk of the cows other than the two separated; on the 13th of June one of these samples was reported as tuberculous and one free from tubercle. On May 11th, the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. Dixon and Mr. Walker all visited and arranged with owner for the tuberculin test. On May 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, tuberculin test applied to 19 cows, one in calf omitted. Fourteen responded distinctly and 4 doubtfully. The milk from each separate cow was then examined biologically. One only of the nineteen cows gave a milk infecting the guinea pig, and this one had no disease of the udder to be discovered by ordinary palpation as late as August, 1908. After this she was sold to a cattle dealer, and the farmer had no complaints.

Illustrative cases of udder disease in 1908.—On the 2nd of January, at cowshed 67 (see Table VIIIa.), 9 cows were examined. The udder was healthy in 8, but in one there was an inflammatory swelling on the left hind quarter. The cow was revisited on the 9th, and the inflammation had cleared up. The milk had not been used in the interval. Compensation to the amount of £1 17s. 6d. was *granted for loss of milk* during the period of observation.

On the 10th, at farm 45, one cow, out of 20 examined, had an inflammatory condition of the udder with suppuration. The cow was visited again on the 16th and 24th of January, and again on the 31st, when the udder was found to be dry. Fourteen shillings was voted by the Committee *for milk withheld* from sale.

On the 15th of January, at farm 909, 17 cows were examined. One had mastitis with suppuration of the right fore quarter. The cow was examined again on the 21st and 28th of

TABLE VIIIa.

Veterinary inspection of Cattle, year ended 2nd Jan., 1909.

Date of Inspection	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Jan. 2.	67	N.	9	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Satisfactory.
Jan. 3.	170	"	22	...	healthy	Some cows dirty, shed walls dirty.
"	543	"	22	...	"	Satisfactory
"	4	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	665	"	16	...	"	Do.
Jan. 9.	67	"	1	...	(See Jan. 2nd)	
Jan. 10.	45	"	20	Recovered I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Satisfactory.
"	739	"	22	...	healthy	Do.
"	138	N.E.	35	...	"	Do.
Jan. 13.	120	Bmy.	23	2*	"	Fairly clean.
Jan. 15.	405	A.&W.	25	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	173	Bmy.	18	...	"	Do.
"	801	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	909	"	17	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Do.
"	77	"	37	...	healthy	Do.
"	635	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	78	"	20	...	"	Do.
"	199a	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	249	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	400	"	27	...	"	Do.
"	73	"	25	...	"	Do.
Jan. 16.	351	E.	10	...	"	Do.
"	101	"	15	...	"	Do.
"	478	N.E.	24	...	"	Do.
"	136	"	14	...	"	Do.
"	220	"	19	...	"	Do.
"	137	"	30	...	"	Do.
"	45	N.	1	...	(See Jan. 10th)	
Jan. 17.	812	Hdy.	7	...	healthy	Some cows dirty, sheds dirty
"	88	N.W.	26	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	559	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	284	"	22	...	"	Do.
"	553	Bnk.	16	...	"	Do.
"	39	N.	29	...	"	Do.
Jan. 21.	909	Bmy.	1	...	(See Jan. 15th)	
Jan. 22.	287	A.&W.	8	...	healthy	Some cows dirty, one shed unsatisfactory.
"	256	A.&W.	8	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	38	"	26	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Do.
"	99	"	26	...	healthy	Do.

* See text p. 79.—“Difficulty of finding cow giving tuberculous milk.”

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Jan. 22.	36	Bmy.	2	...	healthy	Fairly clean. Some pigs in shed.
"	126	"	13	...	"	Some cows dirty, sheds satisfactory.
"	557	E. H.	5	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	266	"	3	...	"	Do.
"	835	S.	12	...	"	Do.
"	708	A. & W.	15	...	"	Do.
Jan. 23.	430	Bmy.	15	...	"	Some cows dirty, shed satisfactory.
"	332	W. H.	55	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Satisfactory.
"	591a	"	18	...	healthy	Do.
"	96	"	8	...	"	Do.
"	85	Hol.	8	...	"	Do.
"	150	"	15	...	"	Fairly clean.
"	64	W. H.	12	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	135	"	11	...	"	Do.
"	390	"	19	...	"	Do.
"	392	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	43	"	40	...	* others healthy.	Do.
Jan. 24.	431	A. & W.	37	...	healthy	Do.
"	813	"	39	...	"	Do.
"	321	Hdy.	15	...	"	Dirty.
"	164	"	3	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	30	"	No cows kept.	...	"	Do.
"	35	W.	10	...	"	Do.
"	45	N.	1	...	(See Jan. 16th)	
Jan. 28.	909	Bmy.	1	...	(See Jan. 21st)	
"	38	A. & W.	1	...	(See Jan. 22nd)	
"	332	W. H.	1	...	(See Jan. 23rd)	
"	43	"	1	...	(See Jan. 23rd)	
Jan. 29.	49	N. W.	27	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	609	Hdy.	14	...	"	Do.
"	213	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	393	"	34	...	"	Do.
"	347	"	6	...	"	Do.
"	738	"	6	...	"	Do.
"	195	N.	19	...	"	Do.
Jan. 31.	45	"	1	(recovered)	(See Jan. 24th)	
Feb. 4.	909	Bmy.	1	(recovered)	(See Jan. 28th)	
"	38	A. & W.	1	(recovered)	(See Jan. 28th)	
"	332	W. H.	1	(recovered)	(See Jan. 28th)	

* One cow acute lymphangitis, not affecting the udder.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Feb. 5.	92	Bmy.	6	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	406	"	1	...	"	Do.
"	407	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	34	A. & W.	3	...	"	Do.
"	148	Bmy.	15	...	"	Do.
"	141	"	18	2 (mastitis).	others healthy.	Do.
"	318	"	24	...	healthy	Do.
"	127	"	28	...	"	Do.
"	128	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	120	"	23	2*	"	Do.
"	515	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	199b	"	18	...	"	Do.
"	398	"	12	...	"	Do.
"	765	"	13	...	"	Do.
Feb. 6.	167b	Hdy.	17	...	"	Do.
"	912	"	20	...	"	Do.
"	146	"	32	...	"	Do.
"	591b	"	11	1 (mastitis)	(others healthy)	Do.
"	592	"	9	...	healthy	Do.
"	353	"	—	—		Unoccupied.
"	676	"	5	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	550	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	714	"	12	...	"	Fairly clean.
"	75	"	19	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	338	N.	2	...	"	Do.
"	94	Hdy.	7	...	"	Do.
"	522	N.	25	...	"	Do.
"	196	"	22	...	"	Do.
Feb. 7	7	C.	—	—		Locked
"	153	"	7	...	"	Clean, but confined.
"	66	"	11	...	"	Satisfactory
"	544	N.	10	...	"	Do.
"	553	"	26	...	"	Do.
Feb. 11.	141	Bmy.	2	...	(See Feb. 5th)	
"	591b	Hdy.	1	nearly dry.	(See Feb. 6th)	
Feb. 13.	389	"	9	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	167a	"	14	1 (tuberculous).	others healthy.	Do.
Feb. 18.	141	Bmy.	2	dry	(See Feb. 11th)	
Feb. 20.	360	"	24	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	63	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	70	"	4	† 1 (? tuberculous).	others healthy.	Do.
"	410	"	6	...	healthy	Do.

* See page 79.

† Dry and in calf. Sold outside.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Feb. 20.	147	Bmy.	7	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	51	"	6	...	"	Do.
"	322	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	470	"	3	...	"	Do.
"	310	"	6	...	"	Do.
"	227	"	14	...	"	Do.
"	337	"	21	I (?tuber- culous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	352	"	7	...	healthy	Do.
"	209	"	11	...	"	Some cows dirty, shed dirty
Feb. 21	372	A.&W.	4	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	10	"	5	...	"	Some cows dirty, sheds satisfactory.
"	402	"	11	I (?tuber- culous)	others healthy.	Satisfactory.
"	246b	"	6	I (?tuber- culous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	246a	"	10	...	healthy	Do.
"	593	"	4	...	"	Do.
Feb. 24.	75	Hdy.	19	...	"	Do.
Feb. 25.	159	E.H.	24	...	"	Do.
"	633	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	493	"	36	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Fairly clean.
"	204	W.H.	7	...	healthy	Clean.
"	378	"	5	...	"	Some cows dirty, shed dirty.
"	585	"	11	...	"	Dirty.
Feb. 26.	90	E.	28	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	19	"	21	...	"	Do.
"	145	"	26	...	"	Do.
"	964	"	15	...	"	Do.
"	172	"	33	I (?tuber- culous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	329	"	7	...	healthy	Do.
"	295	N.E.	9	...	"	Do.
"	7	C.	5	...	"	Do.
"	246b	A.&W.	1	(not tuber- culous)	(See Feb. 21st)	
"	402	"	1	(not tuber- culous)	(See Feb. 21st)	
Feb. 27.	514	Bmy.	14	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	408	"	14	...	"	Do.
"	682b	"	7	...	"	Clean.
"	590	E.	6	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	104	A.&W.	22	...	"	Do.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Feb. 27.	243	Bmy.	8	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	201	"	3	...	"	Do.
"	682a	"	20	...	"	Do.
"	822	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	21	"	8	...	"	Do.
"	337	"	—	(diseased cow sold)	(See Feb. 20th)	
Feb. 28	896	N.	7	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	343b	"	27	...	"	Do.
"	343a	"	17	...	"	Do.
"	602	"	23	...	"	Do.
Mar. 3.	120	Bmy.	23	*2 (?tuberculous) *1 tuberculous. (not tuberculous)	others healthy.	
Mar. 4.	172	E.	1	(See Feb. 26th)	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	351	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	101	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	478	N.E.	25	1 (?tuberculous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	136	"	15	...	healthy	Do.
"	220	"	17	...	"	Do.
"	137	"	30	...	"	Do.
"	138	"	45	...	"	Do.
Mar. 5.	266	E.H.	5	...	"	Do.
"	557	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	835	S.	12	...	"	Fairly clean.
Mar. 10.	478	N.E.	1	cert. t.	(See Mar. 4th)	
Mar. 11.	120	Bmy.	3	*3	(See Mar. 3rd)	
"	128	"	6	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	515	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	127	"	27	...	"	Do.
Mar. 13	45	N.	16	1 (?tuberculous).	others healthy	Do.
"	739	"	20	...	healthy	Do.
"	553	"	26	...	"	Some cows dirty. Sheds fairly clean.
Mar. 17.	45	"	1	...	(See Mar. 13th)	
Mar. 18.	120	Bmy.	20	*	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	78	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	199a	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	765	"	12	...	"	Do.
"	407	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	406	"	No cows kept.	...	"	
"	92	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	249	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	400	"	27	...	"	Do.
"	73	"	27	...	"	Do.

* See page 79.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Mar. 18.	635	Bmy.	9	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	77	"	38	...	"	Do.
"	909	"	16	...	"	Do.
"	801	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	405	A.&W.	24	..	"	Do.
"	173	Bmy.	17	...	"	Do.
Mar. 19.	167b	Hdy.	18	I (? tuberculous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	287	A.&W.	7	...	healthy	Do.
"	256	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	38	"	26	...	"	Do.
"	99	"	25	...	"	Do.
"	36	Bmy.	2	...	"	Do.
"	126	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	431	A.&W.	36	...	"	Do.
"	813	"	38	I (? tuberculous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	30	Hdy.	no cows kept.	...		
"	164	"	3	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	321	"	14	...	"	Do.
"	35	W.	10	...	"	Do.
"	812	Hdy.	7	...	"	Do.
Mar. 20.	45	N.	diseased cow sold.	...	(See Mar. 17th)	
"	553	"	—			Cleaner.
Mar. 23.	120	Bmy.	3	*	(See Mar. 11th)	
Mar. 25.	813	A.&W.	1	...	(See Mar. 19th)	
"	167b	Hdy.	1	...	(See Mar. 19th)	
Mar. 27.	665	N.	17	2 (? tuberculous)	others healthy.	Satisfactory.
"	4	"	14	...	healthy	Do.
April 2.	813	A.&W.	1	cert. t.	(See Mar. 25th)	
"	167b	Hdy.	1	healthy	(See Mar. 25th)	
"	665	N.	2	...	(see Mar. 27th)	
April 3.	665	"	†2	both cert. t.	(See April 2nd)	
"	39	"	38	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
April 7.	148	Bmy.	14	...	"	Do.
"	141	"	18	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Do.
"	318	"	24	...	healthy	Do.
"	199b	"	17	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Do.
"	398	"	12	...	healthy	Do.
"	120	"	20	*	"	Do.
"	34	A.&W.	cows out	...	...	Do.
April 8.	85	Hol.	8	I (mastitis)	others healthy	Do.
"	150	"	14	...	healthy	Dirty.

* See page 79.

† Both tested by tuberculin. Both marked reaction.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908. April 8.	64	W.H.	11	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Fairly clean.
"	135	"	11	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	390	"	20	...	"	Do.
"	392	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	43	"	38	...	"	Do.
"	430	Bmy.	15	...	"	Do.
"	332	W.H.	52	..	"	Do.
"	591a	"	14	..	"	Some cows dirty. Sheds dirty.
"	96	"	8	...	"	Satisfactory.
April 9.	593	A. & W.	4	...	"	Do.
"	246a	"	10	...	"	Fairly clean.
"	246b	"	6	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	708	"	14	I (mastitis)	others healthy	Do.
April 10.	67	N.	9	...	healthy	Do.
"	170	"	22	...	"	Dirty.
"	543	"	22	...	"	Satisfactory.
April 14.	199b	Bmy.	1	...	(See April 7th)	
"	708	A. & W.	1	...	(See April 9th)	
"	402	"	10	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	10	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	372	"	4	...	"	Do.
April 15.	88	N.W.	27	...	"	Do.
"	559	"	4	...	"	Do.
"	284	"	19	...	"	Do.
"	49	"	27	...	"	Do.
"	609	Hdy.	14	...	"	Do.
"	213	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	393	"	35	...	"	Do.
"	347	"	7	...	"	Do.
"	738	"	4	...	"	Do.
"	195	N.	18	...	"	Do.
April 22	708	A. & W.	1	...	(See April 14th)	
"	243	Bmy.	9	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	201	"	3	...	"	Dirty.
"	682a	"	20	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	822	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	21	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	574	"	14	...	"	Some cows dirty. Sheds fairly clean.
"	408	"	14	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	682b	"	8	...	"	Clean.
"	167a	Hdy.	17	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	389	"	10	...	"	Do.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
April 23.	64	W.H.	1	...	(See April 8th)	
"	585	"	12	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	378	"	5	...	"	Dirty.
"	204	"	no cows kept.	...	...
April 24.	553	Bnk.	15	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	896	N.	8	...	"	Do.
"	343b	"	27	...	"	Do.
"	343a	"	15	...	"	Do.
"	602	"	22	...	"	Do.
April 28.	199b	Bmy.	1	recovered	(See April 14th)	
"	708	A.&W.	1	recovered	(See April 22nd)	
April 29.	167b	Hdy.	16	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	912	"	cows out.	...	...	Do.
"	146	"	32	...	healthy	Do.
"	591b	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	592	"	cows out.	...	...	Do.
"	353	"	2	...	healthy	Do.
"	676	"	4	...	"	Do.
"	550	"	11	...	"	Do.
"	75	"	19	...	"	Do.
"	338	N.	2	...	"	Do.
"	94	Hdy.	8	...	"	Do.
May 1.	153	C.	8	...	"	Clean but confined.
"	7	"	—	—	"	Locked.
"	66	"	12	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
May 4.	522	N.	24	...	"	Fairly clean.
"	196	"	20	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	544	"	10	...	"	Do.
May 5.	493	E.H.	32	...	"	Fairly clean.
"	64	W.H.	1	...	(See April 23rd)	
"	633	E.H.	9	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	159	"	25	...	"	Do.
May 6.	295	N.E.	9	...	"	Do.
"	592	Hdy.	10	1 (? tuberculous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	912	"	21	...	healthy	Do.
"	714	"	12	...	"	Some cows dirty, sheds satisfactory.
May 7.	104	A.&W.	22	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	63	Bmy.	5	...	"	Do.
"	360	"	25	...	"	Do.
"	209	"	9	...	"	Some cows dirty. Sheds dirty.
"	352	"	cows out	...	...	Satisfactory.
"	337	"	cows out.	...	...	Do.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
May 7.	310	Bmy.	—	—	...	Unoccupied.
"	227	"	cows out.	...	...	Satisfactory.
"	470	"	3	...	healthy	Do.
"	51	"	cows out	...	...	Do.
"	322	"	cows out	...	...	Do.
"	147	"	8	...	healthy	Do.
"	410	"	cows out	...	...	Do.
"	70	"	4	...	healthy	Do.
May 8.	7	C.	5	...	"	Do.
May 9.†	120	Bmy.	21	2* (? tuberculous.)	others healthy	Do.
May 15.	34	A. & W.	5	...	healthy	Some cows dirty. Shed dirty.
May 18.	120	Bmy.	20	*	apparently healthy.	Satisfactory.
May 20.	120	"	21	*	"	Do.
"	64	W.H.	1	recovered.	(See May 5th)	
May 22.	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	Satisfactory.
"	553	N.	22	...	healthy	Do.
"	739	"	21	...	"	Do.
"	45	"	11	...	"	Do.
May 25.	592	Hdy.	1	(not tuberculous)	(See May 6th)	
"	393	"	cows out.	...	...	Satisfactory.
"	347	"	cows out	...	...	Do.
"	738	"	cows out	...	...	Do.
"	195	N.	cows out.	...	...	Do.
May 26.	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	Do.
June 2.	120	"	21	*	"	Do.
June 4.	170	N.	cows out	...	...	Fairly clean.
"	543	"	cows out.	...	...
June 5.	964	E.	15	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	19	"	18	...	"	Do.
"	145	"	23	...	"	Do.
June 11.	67	N.	9	1 (mastitis)	others healthy	Do.
June 15.	67	"	1	...	(See June 11th)	
"	138	N.E.	Cows out.	...	...	Fairly clean.
"	543	N.	23	...	healthy	
June 16.	765	Bmy.	1	1 (tuberculous)		
"	78	"	13	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	120	"	23	*	apparently healthy	Do.
June 18.	590	E.	6	...	healthy	Do.
"	765	Bmy.	1	p.m.t.	(See June 16th)	
June 19.	136	N.E.	11	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	220	"	19	...	"	Do.
"	137	"	22	...	"	Do.

* See page 79. † May 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 19 cows tested by tuberculin at 120 Bmy.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
June 22.	67	N.	1	...	(See June 15th)	Satisfactory.
June 23.	90	E.	23	...	healthy	
June 24	337	Bmy.	20	...	"	
"	352	"	cows out.	...		Do.
"	227	"	12	...	healthy	Do.
"	322	"	6	...	"	Do.
"	51	"	6	...	"	Do.
"	410	"	5	...	"	Do.
June 25.	120	"	21	*	apparently healthy	Do.
"	765	"	8	..	healthy	Do.
June 26.	136	N.E.	preparing for test.	...		Satisfactory.
"	67	N.	1	...	(See June 22nd)	
"	170	"	23	...	healthy	
June 29.	67	"	1	...	(See June 26th)	Satisfactory
June 30. }	136	N.E.	11	(tested by tuberculin)		
July 1. }	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	
July 3.	128	"	cows out.	..		Do.
"	515	"	10	...	healthy	Do.
"	88	N.W.	10	...	"	Do.
"	559	"	no cows kept.	...		Satisfactory.
"	17	"	8	...	healthy	
July 6.	136	N.E.	11	...	apparently healthy.	
"	67	N.	1	...	(See June 29th)	Satisfactory.
July 8.	172	E.	29	...	healthy	
"	329	"	7	...	"	
"	351	"	9	...	"	Do.
July 9.	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	Do.
"	128	"	5	...	healthy	Do.
July 10.	141	"	17	..	"	Do.
"	318	"	24	...	"	Do.
"	148	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	127	"	26	...	"	Do
"	67	N.	1	...	(See July 6th)	Satisfactory.
"	120	Bmy.	4	tuberculin tested		
July 11.	120	"	21	*	apparently healthy	
July 13. }	67	N.	1	recovered	(See July 6th)	Do.
July 14. }	592	Hdy.	11	...	...	Do.
July 20.	295	N.E.	8	...	healthy	Do.
"	101	E.	13	...	"	Do.
"	478	N.E.	24	2 (? tuberculous)	others healthy	Satisfactory.
"	136	"	11	...	healthy	
July 22.	478	"	2	one recovering	(See July 20)	

* See page 79.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
July 24.	708	A. & W.	15	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	Do.
July 31.	896	N.	9	...	healthy	Do.
"	343 ^b	"	26	...	"	Do.
"	343 ^a	"	15	...	"	Do.
"	602	"	22	...	"	Do.
Aug. 5.	478	N.E.	1	cert. t.	(See July 22nd)	Satisfactory.
Aug. 6.	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	
"	136	N.E.	11	...	"	Do.
"	138	"	45	...	healthy	Do.
Aug. 12.	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	Do.
Aug. 13.	136	N.E.	11	...	healthy	Do.
Sep. 3.	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	Do.
Sep. 4.	136	N.E.	12	...	"	Do.
"	478	"	26	...	healthy	Do.
Sep. 7.	167 ^a	Hdy.	18	I (mastitis)	others healthy.	Do.
"	167 ^b	"	23	...	healthy	Do.
Sep. 9.	49	N.W.	26	...	"	Do.
"	609	Hdy.	14	...	"	Do.
"	213	"	4	...	"	Do.
"	94	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	522	N.	24	...	"	Do.
"	196	"	21	...	"	Do.
"	544	"	10	...	"	Do.
Sep. 11.	550	Hdy.	cows out.	...	"	Fairly clean.
Sep. 17.	39	N.	35	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	167 ^a	Hdy.	1	recovered	(See Sept. 7th)	Satisfactory.
Sep. 18.	120	Bmy.	21	*	apparently healthy	
"	136	N.E.	11	...	"	Do.
Sep. 21.	45	N.	15	I (? tuberculous)	others healthy	Do.
Sep. 23.	553	"	24	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	739	"	14	...	"	Do.
"	45	"	1	...	(See Sept. 21st)	Satisfactory.
Sep. 24.	353	Hdy.	8	...	healthy	
"	550	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	75	"	cows out.	...	"	Do.
"	338	N.	cows out.	...	"	Do.
"	738	Hdy.	cows out.	...	"	Do.
"	195	N.	cows out.	...	"	Do.
Sep. 25.	153	C.	7	...	healthy	Dirty.
"	7	"	5	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	66	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	543	N.	21	I (? tuberculous)	others healthy.	Do.

* See page 79.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Sep. 29	85	Hol.	7	1 ? tuberculous	others healthy	Satisfactory.
"	64	W.H.	10	...	healthy	Do.
"	135	"	11	...	"	Do.
"	390	"	16	...	"	Do.
"	392	"	7	...	"	Do.
"	43	"	35	...	"	Do.
"	150	Hol.	15	...	"	Do.
Oct. 1.	543	N.	1	...	(See Sept. 25th)	Satisfactory.
Oct. 2.	120	Bmy.	23	*	apparently healthy	
"	136	N.E.	11	...	"	Do.
Oct. 6.	45	N.	1	sold later	(See Sept. 23rd)	Satisfactory.
Oct. 13.	543	"	1	...	(See Oct. 1st)	
Oct. 15.	120	Bmy.	22	*	apparently healthy	Do.
"	4	N.	14	...	healthy	Do.
"	136	N.E.	11	...	apparently healthy	Do.
Oct 15. }						
Oct. 16. }	543	N.	1	cert. t. †	tuberculin tested	
Oct. 19.	167a	Hdy.	1	I (mastitis)		
Oct. 20.	266	E.H.	4	...	healthy	Satisfactory
"	557	"	10	..	"	Do.
"	835	S.	13	I (mastitis)	others healthy	Do.
Oct. 21.	256	A.&W.	7	...	healthy	Do.
"	38	"	24	...	"	Do.
"	99	"	cows out	...	...	Do.
"	36	Bmy.	No cows kept.	...	...	Do.
"	126	"	14	..	healthy	Do.
"	63	"	4	...	"	Do.
"	708	A.&W.	15	...	"	Do.
Oct. 22.	167a	Hdy.	20	(See Oct. 19th)	others healthy	Satisfactory.
"	45	N.	1	I	(See Oct. 6th)	
"	35	W.	9	...	healthy	Do.
"	321	Hdy.	14	...	"	Do.
Oct. 23.	835	S.	1	recovered	(See Oct. 20th)	Do.
"	329	E.	7	...	healthy	Do.
"	590	"	6	...	"	Do.
Oct. 28.	332	W.H.	55	...	"	Do.
Oct. 29.	120	Bmy.	23	*	apparently healthy	Do.
"	167a	Hdy.	1	recovered	(See Oct. 22nd)	
"	812	"	4	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	284	N.W.	cows out.	...	...	Do.
"	67	N.	cows out.	...	.	Do.
Oct. 30.	85	Hol.	1	improving	(See Sept. 29th)	Satisfactory.
"	136	N.E.	12	... †	apparently healthy	
Nov. 3.	136	"	1	...	healthy	Do.

* See page 79.

† One cow isolated by farmer after abortion.

‡ After testing.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Nov. 3.	220	N.E.	cows out.	..	...	Satisfactory.
"	137	"	17	...	healthy	Do.
Nov. 4.	73	Bmy.	27	...	"	Do.
"	400	"	27	...	"	Do.
"	249	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	199a	"	15	...	"	Do.
"	78	"	23	...	"	Do.
"	635	"	12	...	"	Do.
"	77	"	33	...	32 healthy, 1 milk fever	Do.
"	909	"	18	...	healthy	Do.
"	801	"				Unoccupied.
"	173	"	17	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
Nov. 5.	493	E.H.	33	...	"	Some cows dirty. Shed fairly clean.
Nov. 6.	138	N.E.	46	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	665	N.	18	...	"	Do.
"	170	"	cows out.	...		Fairly clean.
Nov. 10.	430	Bmy.	16	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	406	W.H.	16	...	"	Fairly clean.
"	96	"	8	...	"	Satisfactory.
Nov. 11.	159	E.H.	24	...	"	Do.
"	633	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	378	W.H.	5	...	"	Do.
"	585	"	14	...	"	Do.
Nov. 17.	550	Hdy.	13	...	"	Do.
Nov. 18	676	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	353	"	10	...	"	Do.
Nov. 19.	347	"	7	...	"	Do.
"	393	"	35	...	"	Do.
"	94	"	11	...	"	Do.
"	609	"	13	...	"	Do.
"	213	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	49	N.W.	24	...	"	Do.
"	284	"	21	...	"	Do.
Nov. 20.	372	A.&W.	5	...	"	Do.
"	10	"	3	...	"	Do.
"	402	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	246b	"	7	...	"	Do.
"	246a	"	10	...	"	Do.
"	593	"	6	...	"	Do.
Nov. 25.	92	Bmy.	5	...	"	Do.
"	801	"	5	...	"	Do.
"	407	"	4	I * (tuber- culous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	765	"	10	...	healthy	Do.

P. M. verified.

TABLE VIII a.—Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Nov. 25.	398	Bmy.	12	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
Nov. 26.	553	Bnk.	19	I (tuber- culous)	others healthy.	Do.
"	896	N.	9	...	healthy	Do.
"	343 ^b	"	29	.	"	Do.
"	343 ^a	"	15	...	"	Do.
"	602	"	23	...	"	Do.
Nov. 27.	592	Hdy.	11	1 tuber- culous.	10 healthy but dirty, others	Do.
"	591 ^b	"	11	I (mastitis) Sold later.	others healthy	Do.
"	146	"	32	...	healthy	Do.
"	912	"	19	...	"	Do.
"	164	"	2	...	"	Do.
"	30	"	No cows kept.	...	...
Dec. 4.	141	Bmy.	20	I (mastitis)	others healthy	Do.
Dec. 9.	287	A.& W.	8	...	healthy	Clean.
"	104	"	22	...	"	Satisfactory.
"	682 ^a	Bmy.	20	...	"	Do.
"	243	"	9	...	"	Do.
"	201	"	1	...	"	Do.
"	822	"	12	...	"	Do.
"	21	"	7	...	"	Do.
"	574	"	14	...	"	Do.
"	408	"	15	...	"	Do.
"	682 ^b	"	8	...	"	Clean.
"	389	Hdy.	12	...	"	Satisfactory.
Dec. 16.	431	A.& W.	31	...	"	Do.
"	813	"	36	...	"	Do.
Dec. 17.	45	N.	14	...	13 healthy, 1 slightly ill.	Do.
"	739	"	17	...	healthy	Do.
"	553	"	24	...	"	Do.
Dec. 21.	45	"	1	improving.	(See Oct. 22nd)	
Dec. 22.	714	Hdy.	12	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	75	"	21	...	"	Do.
"	338	N.	2	...	"	Do.
"	522	"	25	...	"	Do.
"	738	Hdy.	7	...	"	Do.
"	195	N.	17	...	"	Do.
Dec. 23.	199 ^b	Bmy.	20	...	"	Do.
"	318	"	24	...	"	Do.
"	141	"	20	...	"	Do.
"	148	"	14	...	"	Do.

TABLE VIII a —Continued.

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1908.						
Dec. 23.	127	Bmy.	27	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
"	128	"	4	...	"	Do.
"	515	"	11	...	"	Do.
"	120	"	24	*	apparently healthy	Do.
"	34	A.&W.	3	...	"	Do.
Dec. 24.	400	Bmy.	27	1† (tuber- culous)	others healthy	Do.
Dec. 31.	964	E.	17	...	healthy	Do.
"	19	"	20	...	"	Do.
"	145	"	25	...	"	Do.

* See page 79. † Cert. t. later.

TABLE VIII b.

Samples of Milk sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory
for Examination for Tubercle during 1908.

Date.	Where farm is situate.	No. of retailer.	Result of the test.
1908.			
Jan. 6	Shadwell	438	Not tuberculous.
Jan. 10	Leeds.. ..	138	Do.
"	Do.	138	Do.
Jan. 13	Do.	120	Do.
"	Do.	120	Do.
"	Do.	120	Do.
Jan. 29	Barnoldswick	421	Do.
"	Earby	B.	Do.
Feb. 12	Thorner	71	Do.
"	Halton	71	Do.
Feb. 17	Yeadon	581	Do.
Feb. 19	Whinmoor	221	Do.
"	Harewood	221	Do.
Feb. 26	Leeds	208	Do.
"	Middleton	562	Do.
Mar. 3	Hawes	158	Do.
"	Whinmoor	374	Do.
Mar. 10	Bramhope	559	Do.
"	Cookridge	539	Do.
Mar. 11	Leeds	120	Do.
Mar. 17	Pannal	421	Do.
"	Arthington	176	Do.
Mar. 19	Leeds	120	Do.
"	Do.	120	Tuberculous.
Mar. 24	Bramhope	601	Not tuberculous.
"	Eccup	596	Do.
April 1	Rawdon	15	Do.
"	Yeadon	198	Do.
April 7	Pannal	306	Do.
"	Arthington	421	Do.
April 14	Bramhope	319	Not tuberculous.
April 29	Bardsey	421	Do.
"	Do.	421	Do.
May 6	Middleton	151	Tuberculous.
"	Do.	557	Do.
May 9	Leeds	618	Not tuberculous.
May 11	Do.	120	Do.
"	Do.	120	Do.
May 18	Do.	120	Do.
"	Do.	120	Do.
"	Do.	120	Do.
"	Do.	120	Do.

TABLE VIII b. —Continued.

Date.	Where farm is situate.			No. of retailer.	Result of the test.
1908.					
May 19	Pool	..	..	421	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
May 26	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
"	Leeds	..	..	120	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Do.
June 2	Otley	..	..	421	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	421	Tuberculous.
"	Leeds	..	..	120	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Tuberculous.
June 11	Do.	..	..	120	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Do.
"	Seacroft	..	..	329	Tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	329	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	329	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	329	Tuberculous.
June 17	Wakefield	..	..	421	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
June 18	Middleton	..	..	557	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	557	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	557	Do.
June 24	Thornton	..	..	B.	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	B.	Do.
July 2	Otley	..	..	421	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
July 6	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	421	Do.
July 9	Leeds	..	..	136	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	136	Do.
July 13	Middleton	..	..	557	Tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	557	Not tuberculous.
July 15	Knostrop	..	..	304	Tuberculous.
"	Leeds	..	..	572	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	120	Do.
July 21	Do.	..	..	135	Do.
"	Do.	..	..	64	Do.
July 28	Middleton	..	..	557	Tuberculous.
"	Do.	..	..	557	Do.

TABLE VIII b.—Continued.

Date.	Where farm is situate.	No. of retailer.	Result of the test.
1908.			
July 28	Seacroft	153	Tuberculous.
July 29	Wakefield	421	Do.
July 30	Do.	421	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	421	Do.
Aug. 5	Weeton	421	Tuberculous.
"	Arthington	176	Not tuberculous.
"	Seacroft	153	Tuberculous.
"	Do.	153	Do.
Aug. 12	Skipton	76	Not tuberculous.
"	Long Preston	306	Do.
"	Knostrop	363	Tuberculous.
Aug. 20	Birstwith	306	Do.
"	Do.	306	Do.
Aug. 21	Rawdon	435	Not tuberculous.
Aug. 25	Alwoodley	113	Do.
"	Do.	113	Tuberculous.
Aug. 26	Rawdon	174	Not tuberculous.
"	Bingley	617	Do.
Sept. 1	Cookridge	579	Incomplete.
"	Adel	573	Not tuberculous.
Sept. 2	Cookridge	245	Do.
"	Horsforth	347	Do.
"	Do.	30	Do.
Sept. 9	Rawdon	513	Do.
"	Do.	561	Do.
"	Grassington	442	Do.
Sept. 11	Cookridge	442	*Do.
"	Do.	579	*Do.
Sept. 14	Wakefield	421	†Do.
"	Do.	421	†Do.
Sept. 16	Whinmoor	22	Do.
"	Leeds	443	Do.
"	Middleton	597	Do.
"	Do.	151	Do.
Sept. 21	Rigton	421	Do.
"	Do.	421	†Do.
"	Do.	421	Do.
Sept. 22	Cookridge	579	Do.
"	Harrogate	618	Do.
"	Birstwith	306	†Do.
"	North Rigton	421	†Do.
Sept. 29	Roundhay	193	Do.
Sept. 30	Steeton	215	Do.
Oct. 1	Leeds	85	Do.
Oct. 6	Middleton	458	Do.
Oct. 7	Tadcaster	421	Do.

* From single cows suffering from vaccinia.

† From single cows.

TABLE VIII b.—*Continued.*

Date.	Where farm is situate.	No. of retailer.	Result of the test.
1908.			
Oct. 7	Birstwith	306	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	306	Do.
"	Seacroft	329	*Do.
"	Do.	329	*Do.
Oct. 13	Do.	329	Tuberculous.
"	Do.	329	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	329	Do.
"	Knostrop	304	Tuberculous.
Oct. 14	Thorner	71	Do.
Oct. 20	Bingley	546	Do.
"	Do.	605	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	605	Do.
Oct. 21	Leeds	176	Tuberculous.
Oct. 27	Moortown	113	Not tuberculous.
"	Alwoodley	113	Do.
"	Roundhay	354	Do.
Oct. 28	Leeds	593	Do.
Nov. 3	Yeadon	581	Tuberculous.
"	Guiseley	508	Not tuberculous.
"	Burley-in-Wharfedale	584	Do.
Nov. 10	Shadwell	258	Tuberculous.
"	Do.	576	Do.
"	Whitkirk	576	Do.
Nov. 17	Bingley	627	Do.
Nov. 18	Headingley	550	Not tuberculous.
Nov. 19	Gargrave	421	Do.
"	Thorner	317	*Tuberculous.
Nov. 24	Middleton	557	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	557	Do.
"	Thorner	317	Do.
"	Otley	421	Do.
Dec. 4	Gargrave	421	Do.
"	Do.	421	Do.
"	Thorner	317	*Do.
"	Embsay	76	Do.
"	Thorner	317	Do.
"	Bardsey	421	Do.
Dec. 9	Seacroft	329	Do.
"	Do.	329	Do.
"	Knostrop	304	*Tuberculous.
"	Do.	304	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	304	Do.
Dec. 16	Shadwell	438	Tuberculous.
"	Horsforth	438	Not tuberculous.
"	Do.	438	Do.

* From single cows.

TABLE IX.

Samples of food sent to the City Analyst for examination during the 53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1909.

Article.	Genuine.	Poor in quality.	Adulterated.	Total.	Summoned.	Convicted.	Dismissed
Milk	420	...	97	517	18	18	...
Butter	26	...	6	32	3	2	1
Pepper	14	...	3	17	...	...	...
Lard	15	..	1	16	1	1	...
Cream of Tartar	12	...	1	13	...	...	...
Cheese	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cream	4	...	1	5	...	...	...
Vinegar	6	...	3	9	1	1	...
Beer	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
Jam	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Flour of Sulphur	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
Cocoa	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tripe	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sardines	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Yeast	6	...	..	6	...	...	...
Total	519	...	112	631	23	22	1

TABLE IXb.

Other Summonses taken out under the Margarine Act, 1887, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879 and 1899, during the 53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1909.

No. of sample.	Article.	Percentage of adulteration.	Fines. £ s. d.	Remarks.
96	Butter ...	88% foreign fat... ..	—	dismissed
97	Do. ...	83% do.	—	to pay costs
578	Do. ...	89% do.	1 0 0	
583	Margarine	... ..	0 10 0	exposing for sale without label
			£ 1 10 0	

TABLE IXa.

Summonses issued during the 53 weeks of 1908 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879 and 1899*, for articles other than butter.

No. of sample.	Article.	Percentage of adulteration.				Fines.			Remarks.
						£	s.	d.	
91	Milk ...	11%	added water	...	...	0	10	0	and costs
114	Do. ...	17%	do.	...	...	—			to pay costs
164	Do. ...	30%	do.	...	...	—			(See No. 216) do.
177	Do. ...	10%	do.	...	...	—			do.
183	Do. ...	16%	do.	...	...	2	0	0	
216	Do. ...	10%	do. 19% fat removed			10	0	0	and costs
356	Do. ...	18%	do. 7% do.			2	0	0	do.
408	Do. ...	16%	added water	...	...	—			} to pay costs
409	Do. ...	14%	do.	..	...	—	
410	Do. ...	34%	do.	..	...	—	
419	Do. ...	12%	do.	...	...	2	0	0	and costs
442	Do. ...	24%	do.	...	...	0	10	0	do.
446	Do. ...	11%	do.	...	...	0	10	0	do.
467	Do. ...	11%	do.	...	...	0	10	0	
479	Do. ...	21%	do.	...	...	2	0	0	do.
503	Do. ...	15%	do.	...	...	1	5	0	
550	Do. ...	28%	do.	...	...	30	0	0	do.
575	Do. ...	28%	of fat removed	...	...	—			dismissed
586	Do. ...	16%	added water	...	...	5	0	0	and costs
21	Lard ...	14%	do.	...	...	0	10	0	do.
313	Vinegar	90%	other than malt	...	..	1	0	0	do.
						£	57	15	0

* For cases under Margarine Act see table IXb.

TABLE IXc.

Adulterated Samples where no proceedings were taken.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration.	Remarks.
2	Milk	26% fat removed	private sample
5	Do.	5% added water, 28% fat removed...	do.
15	Do.	15.5% added water	do.
55	Do.	2.4% do.	purchased officially
81	Do.	1.7% do.	private sample
113	Do.	6% fat removed	purchased officially
122	Do.	3% added water	do.
123	Do.	3.5% do.	do.
133	Do.	1.4% do.	do.
139	Do.	3.1% do.	do.
146	Do.	1.7% do.	do.
157	Do.	1.5% do.	do.
158	Do.	1.5% do.	do.
162	Do.	3.4% fat removed	do.
173	Do.	2.5% added water	do.
175	Do.	20% fat removed	private sample
178	Do.	6% do.	purchased officially
179	Do.	2.6% added water	do.
181	Do.	1.2% do.	do.
185	Do.	1.4% do.	do.
188	Do.	1.2% do.	do.
189	Do.	1.2% do.	do.
210	Do.	9.5% do.	private sample
244	Do.	3% do.	purchased officially
245	Do.	1.7% do.	do.
246	Do.	42% do.	private sample
247	Do.	4.5% added water, 2% fat removed...	purchased officially
262	Do.	1.8% added water	do.
281	Do.	3% do.	do.
296	Do.	4.6% do.	do.
300	Do.	1.2% do.	do.
384	Do.	6.75% fat removed	do.
411	Do.	3.3% added water	do.
440	Do.	4.7% do.	do.
457	Do.	5.75% fat removed	do.
458	Do.	4% added water	do.
461	Do.	4.1% do.	do.
480	Do.	3.4% fat removed	do.
481	Do.	7.0% added water	do.
482	Do.	2.4% do.	do.
489	Do.	3.9% do.	do.
499	Do.	2.2% do.	do.
502	Do.	9% do.	do.
514	Do.	3.7% do.	do.
530	Do.	4.7% do.	do.
533	Do.	4.2% do.	do.
556	Do.	3% do.	do.
562	Do.	1.2% do.	do.
564	Do.	3.8% do.	do.
565	Do.	1.2% do.	do.
566	Do.	1.2% do.	do.
567	Do.	1.2% do.	do.
569	Do.	6% fat removed	do.
574	Do.	6% do.	do.
579	Do.	1.7% added water	do.
585	Do.	4.4% do.	do.
594	Do.	4.4% do.	do.

January, and later, on February 4th, when it was pronounced healthy. *The milk was kept out of the supply during the whole of this period.*

On the 22nd, at farm 38, 26 cows were examined. One had mastitis with suppuration. She was examined again on the 28th January and on February 4th, at which time the inflammation had disappeared. *The whole of her milk was kept out of the supply during this period.*

On the 23rd, at cowshed 332, one cow out of 55 had mastitis. She was examined again on January 28th and February 4th, when the discharge had disappeared and the udder had shrunk up. *Her milk was kept out of the supply until this had occurred.*

On February 5th, at farm 141, 18 cows were examined and 2 had mastitis, both suppurative. Further visits were paid on February 11th and 18th, on which last occasion, both cows were dry. On the 7th April, one of these cows had still an indurated udder, still dry.

On February 20th, 1908, at farm 70 in Bramley, 4 cows were examined. The udder of one was thought to be tuberculous. The cow was dry and was sold before she calved. *We had no opportunity of seeing any post-mortem.*

At cowshed No. 337 there were 21 cows. One had a condition of the udder which was regarded as possibly tuberculous. When our inspector visited a week later, he found that *the cow had meantime been sold*, but we were unable to learn where. No compensation, of course, was offered in this case.

On the following day one of eleven cows at cowshed 402, and one of six at cowshed 246b, both in the Armley and Wortley ward, were regarded as having udders possibly tuberculous. They were both visited again five days later. In each case the udder had cleared up and Mr. Dixon was able to pronounce them as not tuberculous.

On February 25th, at farm 493, one of thirty-six cows had mastitis. The cow was not isolated.

On February 26th, at farm 172, one of thirty-three cows had a suspicious condition of the udder. The animal had been bought a couple of days earlier as a newly-calved cow. When seen on the 4th of March, Mr. Dixon was able to regard the udder as not tuberculous.

On March 4th, at cowshed 478, there were 25 cows. One of them had a suspicious udder. The cow was visited again on March 10th specially and declared to be tuberculous. She had been isolated from the previous visit on the 4th and was now dry. *We altogether lost sight of this cow, and do not know to whom she was sold.*

On March 13th, at cowshed 45 already mentioned in January, of 16 cows examined, 1 had a suspicious udder. On the 17th the cow was seen again by Mr. Dixon, who offered to apply the tuberculin test and went back on the 20th to do so. *Meantime, however, the cow had been sold to a dealer.*

On March 19th, at farm 167b, Headingley, 18 cows were examined, and one of them had a suspicious udder. The farmer was the same man who had been fined for not notifying the condition of the udder of one of his cows. On this occasion he had notified to us that one of his cows had a suspicious udder. It was, as said, the only one in the herd in which disease could be detected by manual examination. The owner had already isolated her. A special visit was made on March 25th and another on the 2nd of April. On the second of these occasions the condition found was less suspicious than on the first, and on the third examination Mr. Dixon was able to report definitely that the udder was not tuberculous. *The owner was paid £1 3s. 9d. for loss of milk during this period of uncertainty.*

On March 19th also, at cowshed 813, 38 cows were examined, and one of them had an udder with an enlarged left hind quarter. This cow was seen again specially on the 25th, and again on April 2nd. On both occasions the condition of the

udder pointed more strongly to tubercle than on the previous visit. Mr. Dixon reported to me that on April 2nd, he diagnosed a tuberculous condition of the udder, and that, as the farmer demurred, he offered to apply the tuberculin test. A day or two afterwards he met the owner *who told him he had sold the cow*. In this case also we have not the slightest idea where the cow disappeared to, and in this case also no question of compensation was considered.

On March 27th, at farm 665, in the course of the ordinary examination, 2 cows out of 17 in the herd had suspicious udders. These 2 cows were specially visited on the 2nd of April, and permission was obtained to apply the tuberculin test. This was done the same night, and on the 3rd the animals were under close examination. Both reacted as follows:—roan cow, April 2nd, midday 102° , 10 p.m. (time of injection) 102.4° ; April 3rd, 7 a.m. 104.2° ; 10 a.m. 106.6° ; 1 p.m. 106.4° ; 4 p.m. 106° ; 7.30 p.m. 105° ; and the Ayrshire, April 2nd, 12.40 p.m. 100.8° ; 10 p.m. (time of injection) 101.4° ; April 3rd, 7 a.m., 103.2° ; 10 a.m. 105.6° ; 1 p.m. 104.6° ; 4 p.m. 104° ; 7.30 p.m. 103° . Mr. Dixon reported that in each case the rise of temperature was accompanied by relaxation of the bowels, but no appreciable change in the induration of the udder. He regarded the re-action as indicative of tubercle in both cases, and certified accordingly.

On April 7th, at cowshed 199b, of 17 cows, one had suppurative mastitis. The cow was examined again on April 14th, and again on April 28th. On the last named date the affected quarter was dry. The owner was awarded £1 19s. 4d. compensation *for loss of milk during the time the udder was discharging*. The milk was, of course, quite unfit to go into the churn while this was going on, but we had no legal power to prevent it.

On April 8th, at cowshed 85, 1 of 8 cows had an old indurated udder, the result of previous inflammation. There was no reason to suspect tubercle and the sale of the milk was not interfered with.

On the same day, at cowshed 64, one of eleven cows had suppurative mastitis, probably due to injury. This cow was again seen on the 23rd of April and on the 5th of May, and also on the 20th of that month, at which date the udder was pronounced healthy. *The milk was not put into the town supply during that period.* Compensation was not asked for.

On April 9th, at cowshed 708, one of fourteen cows had suppurative mastitis. The cow was isolated and seen again on the 14th, and on the 22nd and 28th. At that time her quarter was dry. As the milk was kept out of the supply from the 9th of April to the 28th, or nearly three weeks, the Committee, *on my advice, granted £2 17s. od. as compensation for milk destroyed.*

These are a few of the cases in the early part of the year, intended to illustrate some of the difficulties that we have to contend with, where we have no power of enforcing the destruction of the animal, and also to show how willing the Corporation of Leeds has been to compensate farmers who consented to keep suspicious animals out of the herd until the question of tubercle could be satisfactorily settled. They show also that while Leeds was willing to pay for keeping out of the supply milk from animals suffering from suppurative disease of the udder we were anxious to ascertain as early as possible whether cases of induration of the udder were really cases of tubercle. Instead, therefore, of continuing the narrative in regard to our dairies inside Leeds, I propose to add a few outside cases met with in the early part of the present year, 1909.

In dealing with Leeds farmers, the number on our books of the dairy has been given; in dealing with outside farmers, who are not registered, we have given the number of the dairyman supplied by them, and in some cases initials indicating the farmer, but these are not in any case the real initials of the cowkeeper, as we do not wish to attach any stigma to any particular man. The real names, of course, are in our books.

Further cases from outside Leeds illustrating points about tubercle in milk.—On March 10th, 1909, sample of milk taken in sterilised bottle from can of R.N., farmer at Horsforth, on delivery to dairyman No. 517, placed in ice and sent next morning to Medical School. April 5th, 1909, telephone message from Medical School “tuberculous,” confirmed in writing, April 15th. April 6th, Veterinary Surgeon visited the farm; 15 cows, one said to have been disposed of since the sample was taken and another added to the herd. About this information, however, there seems to be a certain amount of doubt. Except one red cow, none showed any sign of tubercle. This animal, the oldest in the herd, coughed occasionally, but her udder felt natural to the touch. Farm visited again on the 14th of April, conditions as before, tuberculin suggested. *April 16th, farmer declined tuberculin test.* May 10th, farm visited, 16 cows, 2 added since visit in April, red cow still at the farm, *but sold, in calf.* Condition no better than before; udder now in a suspicious condition, not distinctly nodular, but whole condition suggesting that she is the animal that contributed the tubercle bacillus to the sample taken on the 10th of March. Now in possession of an extensive cattle dealer in the North of the Riding. Further sample taken April 21st, after suspected cow had been sent away. Reported from Medical School, June 3rd, “Not tuberculous.”

Sample taken on the 10th March from farmer's can on delivery to retail dealer No. 561. Telephone message April 15th, “tuberculous.” Farm visited 17th; 10 cows, 9 apparently healthy. Three said to have been sold since sample was taken, other three bought. Dark blue roan cow found extensively tuberculous with indurated udder; isolation and destruction of milk promised. On visiting farm May 10th, cow had just been slaughtered. Examination revealed generalised tuberculosis; udder distinctly affected with the disease.

March 16th, 1909, sample taken from milk can of a farmer from Rawdon on delivery to dairyman No. 198. Sample placed

in sterilised bottle 4.55 p.m. ; bottle placed in ice and sent next morning to Medical School. Telephone message received April 15th, confirmed by letter dated 15th, "tuberculous." Visit made April 17th, 4 cows. Two others said to have been sold since the sample was taken, and one cow had calved in the interval. General condition of cows poor and dirty. One small, red polled cow generally tuberculous, but the udder showed no hardening. May 10th, revisited ; red polled cow evidently still tuberculous, but no induration of the udder. This was a very unsatisfactory condition, as there was no evidence that either of the cows sold was tuberculous. In view of the evidence in the second interim report it seemed *not improbable that the tuberculous cow was causing the tubercle in the milk* but apparently we had no power to interfere. Of course, if we had taken a specimen from this cow and found a month later that the sample had infected the guinea pig, we could have required the cowkeeper to remove her from the herd or stopped the supply if he did not. But all the time till the biological test was complete he could have gone on sending the tuberculous milk into Leeds. Moreover, as the passage of tubercle bacilli from a tuberculous cow is intermittent, the result of a single biological test of the sample might have been negative.

March 16th, specimen of milk taken from can of a farmer, S.Y., from Horsforth, on delivery to dairyman No. 118. Placed in sterilised bottle and ice ; sent to Medical School the following day numbered 35. Telephone message April 15th "tuberculous," confirmed by letter dated April 15th. April 17th, visited ; 30 cows, 28 apparently healthy. *Two were said to have been sold*, and four to have calved between the date of sampling and the visit. One red cow had chronic suppurative mastitis in the right hind and left fore quarter. Roan Ayrshire cow had tuberculous mass in the right hind quarter. Owner warned about responsibilities in regard to this cow. May 7th, report received from the sanitary inspector of Horsforth that the cow was being *kept satisfactorily isolated*. Visited again May 10th, 1909 ; found the

cow (roan Ayrshire) isolated, but her udder much worse, the red cow with mastitis still there, but condition improved. In a case in another neighbouring township, we had reason to suspect that though a cow of this kind was being isolated, some member of the farmer's staff was putting the milk into the cans, for on frequent examination of the milk sent into town there was always tubercle, until this cow had been destroyed.

March 30th, 1909, sample of milk taken at Midland Station, Armley, at 5 p.m., from cans labelled with the name of a farmer in the Wharfedale Rural District and consigned to dairyman No. 453. Sample was placed in sterilised bottle and in ice and sent the following morning to Medical School. Telephone message May 7, "tuberculous." Visit made May 8th; 23 cows; information about disposal of others since sampling unsatisfactory. Two of the 23 cows had indurated parts of the udder. Udders contained much milk; examination unsatisfactory, resolved to revisit. May 10th, 1909, Veterinary Assistant revisited the 23 cows; examined when just milked, failed to detect by touch any evidence of tuberculosis in the udder or elsewhere. The hardenings in the udders of two cows already mentioned considered to be the result of old mastitis. Owner stated that since March 30th, *5 lying-off cows had been sold*, whilst 3 in the herd had calved since that date. In this case also the examination was unsatisfactory. Either the tubercle secreting cow had been sold, without warning, or the palpation of the udder failed to reveal the carrier cow.

It will be seen from these recent cases how difficult it sometimes is to find the actual cow giving the tuberculous milk. Gross disease of the udder can generally be detected by the touch. Early stages of udder disease are almost impossible to detect. One of the five cows referred to in the recent interim report of the Tuberculosis Commission was found on *post-mortem* examination to have tubercle in the udder, which could not be detected in life. Such cases are probably not rare, and there are probably others in which tubercle is given off in the milk

without any disease of the udder at all. We have been coming to this conclusion in Leeds for some years, and some of the difficulties due to these circumstances are illustrated by a case which occupied a good deal of our attention during 1908, and which is detailed somewhat at length on p. 79.

On the other hand the mere examination with tuberculin does not settle the question of the production of tuberculous milk. For instance, in a farm supplying milk to an institution in Leeds, there were in July, 1908, 11 cows. Eight re-acted to the tuberculin test. None of them had any sign of tuberculosis on clinical examination. During the period necessary for the observation of the reaction, Mr. Dixon examined the animals several times, paying particular attention to their udders. No changes were detected in the udders after injection. All the cows appeared, so far as their udders were concerned, to be quite healthy. The 8 re-acting cows were divided into two lots and two samples, taken one from each lot, submitted to biological test, both with negative result. In April, 1909, there were 12 cows at the same farm, all different cows from those examined in July, 1908. Again, the examination of the udders gave no indication of tuberculous disease, but on injecting tuberculin, 8 out of the 12 re-acted typically. Specimens of the milk were taken in the same way in two lots. The results of the biological tests were in both cases negative.

Inspection of cows outside the City during 1908.—While our powers of inspection of cowsheds within the City are ample, and while we have, as already said, for many years not only examined our own Leeds cowsheds, but made systematic veterinary inspection of the cattle in them, our powers of preventing the introduction of tuberculous milk from outside the City are much more limited. The cases just cited (pp. 108-110) illustrate some of the difficulties of dealing with tubercle carriers amongst cows in outside townships.

Our powers in regard to tubercle in outside byres are those contained in the model clauses in our local Act of 1901, which

took the place of the somewhat emasculated ones granted us in 1899. Since 1899 we have systematically submitted the cows within our own boundaries to veterinary inspection, and the figures relating to such inspection have been already given at p. 77, and VIIIa. and show the nature of the work done. Outside the borough, except in certain cases to be mentioned presently, we can only thus examine cows where the Leeds Medical Officer has reason to suspect that tuberculosis (under our own clauses) or other infectious disease (under the 4th section of the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act of 1890) is being caused. *The door of the outside cowshed is locked against us, so far as legislation is concerned, until the health of some of our citizens has been stolen.* By a special arrangement with certain large milk purveyors we are enabled, by a clause in the contract under which they purchase, to examine the sheds and cows from which the milk comes to Leeds. Naturally, however, these are few compared with the great mass of outside cowsheds from which some three-fifths of the milk sent into the City comes.

Biological examinations of milks are therefore more frequently made of such as come in from the country. Though we make a few of Leeds milks, it is chiefly, though not entirely, of those where our systematic examination of the cows in the town has indicated that some of them are probably tuberculous, or where we wish to ascertain that the measures taken have had the result hoped for. Table VIII b. gives a list of all such examinations made. It does not show, however, which are "original" examinations, which are further examinations, and which are examinations of milk from suspected cows. By "original" examinations we mean examinations of unsuspected samples taken from the retailer, or more frequently from the cans of the cowkeeper himself on delivery of the milk at the station or elsewhere to the retailer. The sample is taken from the cans, generally by a sterilized pipette or other sterilized transferer, and placed in a sterilized bottle, the bottle then placed in ice and sent for examination to the Medical School. In some cases

there may be a consignment of several cans of milk from one farm, and, to make the examination complete, a separate sample should be taken from each.

During 1908 we took 81 "original" samples of country milk in this way, from 64 different farms. These do not include subsequent samples taken, after we had been at the farm to ascertain if the diseased cow had been eliminated. Looked at as a fraction of the 81 samples, the 22 in which the biological test was positive form 25·3 per cent. Looked at, however, as they perhaps ought to be, in reference to the number of farms from which the infecting milk came—that is from 64 farms outside the City—the 22 samples in which the result was positive would indicate that 34 per cent. of the farms were sending tuberculous milk into Leeds. The truth lies probably between the two figures, for in some cases we find that one cow's milk will infect more than one can, owing to the haphazard method of filling the cans at the cowshed. We may, however, regard it as probable that, while about a quarter of the milk examined was capable of causing tubercle in the guinea pig, nearly a third of the farms from which it came were sending infected milk into the town.

In addition to visits paid by the dairies inspector to outside farms, sometimes alone, sometimes with the local sanitary inspector, Mr. Dixon, the Veterinary Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health, paid 61 visits to 25 different outside farms, keeping more or less under observation some 518 outside cows. Thirty of these cows, with the consent of the owner, he tested with tuberculin. He found 13 cows affected with tuberculosis of the udder. Two others were emaciated and evidently tuberculous. At one farm there was a pretty clear history of a cow having recently died of tuberculosis. Counting this last as an infecting animal, the visits revealed 3 per cent. of tubercle distributors amongst 518 cows examined. Forty-four further samples of milk were taken at these visits to assist the investigations. Some of the results of similar examinations during the

early months of 1909 have already been given at pages 108, 110. They are consecutive, but are inserted to show how difficult it often is to detect the tubercle distributor at the farm, and how advantageous a systematic veterinary examination of country cattle would be to the town milk drinker.

Tables IX., IXa., IXb. and IXc. refer to the analysis of food and drugs.

MEAT AND MARKETS.

Slaughter houses and meat shops.—The inspectors paid 5,421 visits to 85 private slaughter houses, 2 public abattoirs, and 2 knackers' yards. They also visited the general market, the wholesale meat market, and the cattle market, the shops in the town in which meat, fish and fruit are sold, railway stations, and potted meat factories. Their visits to these numbered 5,827.

TABLE X.

**Slaughter House and Meat Inspection, 53 weeks ended
2nd January, 1909.**

Class of meat seized and des- troyed.	Number.	No. of seizures.	No. of persons sum- moned.	No. of convic- tions.	Penalties.
Eggs... ..	420	1	—	—	—

Sunday trading.—Visits on the same lines as those mentioned in the report for 1906 were made on 51 Sundays of the year to the districts most frequented by Sunday hawkers. On 46 of these Sundays the meat was found not unfit for food. Some of the meat to be presently referred to was destroyed by the owners with our consent. On June 28th, 9 pieces of meat in one cart and several in another, weighing altogether 3 stones, were thus destroyed, and 30 lbs. of overripe tomatoes. On October 4th, 121 lbs. of meat were allowed to be destroyed. Several smaller lots were destroyed by the owners with our consent.

TABLE XI.
Smoke, 1908 (53 weeks).

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	25
Furnaces inspected	...	...	...	...	...	7,923
Observations taken of chimneys (for a period of sixty minutes each)	...	...	...	...	...	1,632
Total number of minutes dense smoke	...	...	...	...	...	3,059
Average minutes duration of dense smoke during each observation of one hour (1 minute 52 seconds)	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke prevention appliances adapted to furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	40
Chimneys newly erected	...	...	...	...	...	8
Furnaces in connection with new chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	15
Notices served upon manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. do. stokers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Persons summoned before the magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. convicted	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total amount in fines	..	...	...	£3	10	0
Costs	...	...	...	£1	0	0

Food unfit.—On the 23rd May a quantity of meat at the N.E. station, weighing 48 stones, was destroyed at Mr. Dixon's request. The other meat destroyed calls for no special remark.

Altogether (omitting the 420 eggs officially seized) 88,418 lbs. of beef, 7,861 lbs. of mutton, 6,093 lbs. of veal and 5,941 lbs. of pork were destroyed by the owners, with our cognisance and consent—in all 7,737 stones. Fish, 4,996 lbs., equal to 357 stones, were also destroyed in the same manner. Besides this 4,013 lbs. of English and foreign offal, and a quantity of offal not usually sold by weight estimated at about 701 lbs., making with 153 tins of corned beef, in all 5,632 lbs. or 402 stones, were sacrificed.

Six hundred and forty-three rabbits and 50 fowls weighing approximately 2,079 lbs. or 148½ stones were destroyed.

Plums 1,188 lbs., tomatoes 142 lbs., carrots 2,016 lbs. and pickled chunks of cucumber 1,248 lbs. were also destroyed, equal to 328 stones. Tins of Swiss milk (69), 100 lbs. of cheese and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of bacon were also destroyed.

Country dressed carcasses.—A smaller number of country dressed carcasses were sent in during 1908. They amounted altogether to 712, of which 189 were destroyed, nearly 27 per cent.

REMOVAL AND DISINFECTING WORK.

Removals.—Table XIII. shows the cases removed to hospital during the year according to the diagnosis at the time they were sent. It will be noticed in comparing Table XIII. with Table XIV., that the 576 cases of scarlet fever removed by our staff, corresponded to 533 cases admitted to the hospital, whilst the 414 cases of diphtheria remained 414. The cases of enteric fever, which were 157, as removed, were 117 as admitted. On the other hand, the “other diseases” sent to hospital were 77, but those admitted 312. Twelve hundred and thirty-four cases altogether were sent to hospital by our ambulance, and 1,384 admitted. Cases sent from outside the town were not always removed by us, and the cases of illness amongst the staff would not usually appear in Table XIII. at all. Most of them would be entered in column 6 of Table XIV., thus accounting for the larger part of the discrepancy between that column and the corresponding column in Table XIII.

TABLE XII.

Work done by Disinfecting Staff, 1908 (53 weeks).

Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	2,863
Rooms disinfected (stripped 231, limewashed 513)					7,098
Beds and mattresses disinfected	...	...	...	...	5,845
Articles of bed clothing disinfected	...	...	...	...	21,858
Articles of wearing apparel disinfected	...	...	...	...	35,314
Miscellaneous articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	12,656

TABLE XIII.

Cases removed to hospital by our own staff.
Classified according to diseases certified.

Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Other diseases.	Total, 1908.
I	576	414	9	157	77	1,234

(53 weeks).

TABLE XIV.

Return for the 53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1909,
of patients in hospital.

	1 Small-pox.	2 Scarlet fever.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Typhus fever.	5 Enteric, or typhoid fever.	6 Other or doubtful cases.	7 Total.
No. in Hospital on Saturday, 28th December, 1907	...	150	59	...	19	35	263
No. since admitted	533	414	8	117	312	1,384
No. discharged	617	332	8	89	281	1,327
No. died	12	22	...	9	36	79
No. remaining in Hospital, 2nd January, 1909	54	119	...	38	30	241

In addition to the work shown in Tables XII. and XIII. our staff also removed 57 contacts to Manston Hall Cottages, Seacroft. They took 5 persons from Seacroft to the General Infirmary, 1 to the Maternity Hospital. They also conveyed 39 persons from the hospital, or cottages, to their own homes, 1 from own home to Hunslet Workhouse, Rothwell, and one patient from her own home to Wakefield, making a total of 104 removals. There were also 23 other ambulance journeys where removal did not take place.

Disinfection.—It is not mentioned in Table XII. that 296 persons went or were taken, to one of our disinfecting stations. Each had a bath, and his or her clothes disinfected. During the year at the laundry in Beckett Street, 18,312 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., from infected houses, have been washed, as well as disinfected.

The work of the disinfecting staff included some disinfections on account of phthisis, which it may be again interesting to separate from the details given in Table XII. The houses disinfected on account of this disease were 451, whilst 577 rooms were stoved. Beds and mattresses to the number of 612; articles of bed clothing to the number of 1,891; articles of wearing apparel and miscellaneous articles to the number of 868 and 464 respectively, were removed and disinfected at the station.

Flushing.—During the 53 weeks of the year, 11 carts, each with 2 attendants, have been employed flushing drains. In this period 71,422 house drains, 42,600 water closets, and 57,124 gullies have been flushed, chiefly on account of illness. The above mentioned figures include the flushing of drains in connection with 384 schools. In addition to this, 2 men with a horse and cart have been engaged putting an iron solution

TABLE XV.
Canal Boats (53 weeks).

Registered during the year 1908	...	...	...	7
Transferred to fresh owners	...	...	...	3
Struck off register	...	...	...	7
On register, 2nd January, 1909	...	...	...	412
Visits of inspection to wharves and locks	...	...	...	905
Boats completely inspected	...	...	...	571

TABLE XVI.
Houses Let in Lodgings.

	Houses.	Rooms.
Registered during the year ; let as furnished rooms
Struck off register
On register, 2nd January, 1909
Houses let in lodgings visited, but not registered
Visited for registration purposes
Visits for additional inspection
Nuisances found and abated—		
Overcrowded rooms
Dirty rooms
Dirty and bad bedding
Dilapidated dwellings
Defective drains
Dirty closets
Total

TABLE XVII.**Other work of Temporary Dwellings Inspector.**

Visits to common lodging-houses	...	...	..	550
„ „ „ as to small pox	...	...	..	—
„ furnished rooms as to small pox	...	...	...	—
„ vans	...	...	...	232
„ tents	...	...	...	9
„ cellar dwellings	...	...	...	59
„ „ „ closed	...	...	...	—
„ overcrowded houses	...	...	...	17
„ infectious diseases	...	...	...	153
„ test drains	...	...	...	20
„ for other causes	...	...	...	359
Common lodging houses—				
Drain testings 29, after infectious diseases ; defects found 2.				
University lodging houses—				
Houses inspected, 18 ; containing 67 rooms.				
Drain testings, 30 in 18 houses ; (defects found 13, in 4 houses).				
Retestings of above, 38.				
Retesting of drains of houses previously examined 134 (defects found 2, in 2 houses).				
Retesting above drains on completion of work, 4.				
Additional visits for non-abatements, etc.	...	...	...	30
Total visits to these houses	...	...	...	172
				—
Total				1,601

into tanks connected with the sewers, and in this manner 64,620 gallons of disinfecting solution have been allowed to trickle into certain of the sewers.

CANAL BOATS AND TEMPORARY DWELLINGS.

The work done in connection with canal boats, houses let-in-lodgings, common lodging houses and students' lodging houses, will be found in Tables XV., XVI. and XVII.

J.S.C.

TABLE E.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR MUNICIPAL YEAR 1908-9.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the fifty-two weeks ended 2nd October, 1909. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.		Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
					All causes.	7 Zymotics.
LEEDS.	North ...	1,504	25·70	909	15·53	1·13
	West ...	1,913	22·39	1,233	14·43	0·64
	South-East ...	1,155	32·80	759	21·55	1·51
	Hunslet ...	1,882	23·73	1,076	13·56	1·25
	Holbeck...	999	26·98	583	15·76	1·35
	Wortley ...	1,380	20·41	887	13·13	0·62
	Kirkstall...	987	19·29	533	10·43	0·53
	Bramley ...	428	22·05	283	14·58	0·57
	Chapelton ...	984	21·11	546	11·70	0·56
	Osmondthorpe ...	13	38·44	7	20·72	...
Outsiders ...		...	...	188	...	...
Totals ...		11,245	23·39	7,004	14·57	0·90

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.					Western Division.				
Central	...	...	250	12·83	Mill Hill	...	...	92	13·97
North	...	...	590	12·10	West	...	...	420	17·92
North-East	...	...	583	17·58	North West	...	...	446	12·55
East	...	...	641	20·94	Brunswick...	...	...	311	13·45
South	...	...	267	20·02	New Wortley	...	...	285	15·58
East Hunslet	...	...	507	12·64	Armley	...	...	544	12·29
West Hunslet	...	...	494	14·61	Bramley	...	...	341	13·98
Holbeck	...	...	485	14·67	Headingley	...	...	560	10·66

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were one hundred and four deaths at Manston Hospital during this year.

The rates are calculated for the year on populations estimated by the Registrar General's method described at p. 88 of the Annual for 1904.

TABLE A, Part I.

Table shewing deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the fifty-three weeks ended 2nd January, 1909, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP, &c.	LEEDS.						Hunslet.	Holbeck.	Wortley.	Kirkstall.	Bramley.	Chapel- town.	Osmond- thorpe.	In- firmary, &c. †	Fever Hospitals *	WORKHOUSES.								TOTAL			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	DEATHS OF																
	North.		West.		South E.											Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Wortley.		Kirkstall.		Bramley.		Chapel- town.		Osmond- thorpe.		In- firmary, &c. †		Fever Hospitals *		Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Bramley.		Mortality in City.	Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Leeds persons occurring outside City †	Out- siders occurring in City.	
	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5										und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5		ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5					ov. 5
Estimated Population— 477,107	58,752	85,576	35,226	50,385	19,265	45,369	344																																					
Under and over 5.	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5	und 5									
Small-pox	22	1	17	1	1	1	1	20	1	2	2	5	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group (memb)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ undefined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping- cough	16	..	21	1	1	1	1	9	16	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ { Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ { Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ { Other or	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ { doubtful	60	1	58	2	6	2	11	33	11	4	15	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute & Sub- acute Rheu- matism	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague	2	57	3	92	2	48	4	61	1	35	26	34	..	2	2	1	2	29	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	95	91	71	124	95	97	122	47	33	53	7	54	1	6	1	3	23	23	1	2	9	37	46	6	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22									
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	2	49	..	88	..	38	..	96	44	44	1	5	..	1	4	..	96	23	1	1	6	1	5	6	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6									
Injury, &c.	4	13	9	20	5	14	9	23	3	12	1	6	..	24	23	96	24	96	24	96	24	96	24	96	24	96	24	96	24	96	24	96	24	96								
Total of Above causes	204	214	162	346	196	207	287	121	66	156	20	96	2	42	28	37	173	173	42	42	42	96	148	148	2	2	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32									
All other causes	152	159	176	383	163	135	228	151	72	180	40	98	1	62	2	10	328	328	62	62	62	98	184	184	1	2	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34									
Total { under and over 5	356	373	338	729	359	342	515	272	138	336	60	194	3	104	30	47	501	501	104	104	104	194	332	332	3	4	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66									
Total ..	729	1,067	701	828	544	701	1045	828	474	254	485	7	605	77	77	77	605	605	485	485	485	254	485	10·5	20·0								
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	12·2	12·3	19·6	12·2	14·6	12·2	13·1	12·2	9·3	13·0	10·5	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Including 20 deaths in the Consumptive Hospital, Armley (see quarters returns).

* There were 77 deaths at Manston Hospital (outside the City boundary).
‡ Including three deaths of Leeds persons in temporary premises situated in Chapeltown district.

† Deaths of Leeds persons occurring at the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, &c.
|| 15·49 includes deaths of 199 outsiders dying in Leeds, but not of 124 persons alleged to belong to Leeds dying away. These cannot be allocated to place of residence.

TABLE A, Part 2. (a)

Table of populations, registered births, and mortality at certain ages,
in the registration sub-districts.

(Public institutions regarded as sub-districts.)

Population estimated to middle of 1908 at each age group.				477,107	12,497	42,974	97,811	96,024	200,690	11,774	15,337	
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF LEEDS CITY.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages.								Death- rate per 1,000 for each district.
	Census 1901	Estimated to middle of 1908.		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Leeds Township—North ..	59,281	58,752	1,581	729	229	127	18	31	176	41	107	12·22
Do. do West ..	84,340	85,576	1,975	1,067	223	115	31	53	281	75	289	12·27
Do. do South ..	34,299	35,226	1,220	701	241	118	25	28	161	30	98	19·59
Hunslet	69,064	78,584	2,056	1,045	325	190	27	36	221	53	193	13·09
Holbeck	31,572	36,604	1,023	544	134	109	20	11	128	33	109	14·63
Wortley	59,328	67,002	1,489	828	182	90	31	35	244	59	187	12·17
Kirkstall	41,561	50,385	999	474	97	41	9	14	141	37	135	9·26
Bramley	17,299	19,265	476	254	36	24	11	17	69	21	76	12·98
Chapelton	31,845	45,369	1,098	485	109	44	14	14	136	32	136	10·52
Osmondthorpe ..	379	344	6	7	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	20·03
Infirmery .. ..	..	..	..	585	42	62	48	65	286	38	44	..
*Fever Hospitals ..	..	..	..	77	3	27	19	8	19	..	1	..
WORKHOUSES {	Leeds† ..	..	70	513	25	17	9	17	207	38	200	..
	Hunslet ..	..	..	61	1	..	1	3	20	6	30	..
	Holbeck..	..	6	44	3	1	..	3	11	5	21	..
	Bramley..	..	8	71	2	3	..	1	20	11	34	..
Consumptive Hospital ..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	..
For the whole City..	428,968	477,107	12,007	7,505	1,654	969	263	340	2,138	480	1,661	15·49

* There were 77 deaths at Manston Hospital (outside the city boundary). See note to table B.

† Including three deaths of Leeds persons, aged 76, 62, and 65, occurring in temporary premises situated in Chapelton district.

TABLE A, Part 2 (β).

Mortality at certain ages in the registration sub-districts.
(Deaths in Public Institutions allocated to districts.)

DISTRICT	1908 (53 weeks).	Deaths at all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and up- wards.	Death- rate per 1,000 for each district.
North ..	Registered in district	729	229	76	51	18	31	176	41	107	16.59
	Registered in institutions	261	20	8	10	9	15	110	17	72	
	Total (see table E)	990	249	84	61	27	46	286	58	179	
West ..	Registered in district	1,067	223	68	47	31	53	281	75	289	15.09
	Registered in institutions	245	24	12	11	15	12	95	12	64	
	Total (see table E)	1,312	247	80	58	46	65	376	87	353	
South-East ..	Registered in district	701	241	71	47	25	28	161	30	98	24.34
	Registered in institutions	170	7	4	3	7	10	80	12	47	
	Total (see table E)	871	248	75	50	32	38	241	42	145	
Hunslet ..	Registered in district	1,045	325	121	69	27	36	221	53	193	14.73
	Registered in institutions	131	6	3	9	11	9	51	7	35	
	Total (see table E)	1,176	331	124	78	38	45	272	60	228	
Holbeck ..	Registered in district	544	134	72	37	20	11	128	33	109	17.13
	Registered in institutions	93	5	4	7	4	10	29	8	26	
	Total (see table E)	637	139	76	44	24	21	157	41	135	
Wortley ..	Registered in district	828	182	54	36	31	35	244	59	187	13.93
	Registered in institutions	120	7	7	5	4	5	45	13	34	
	Total (see table E)	948	189	61	41	35	40	289	72	221	
Kirkstall ..	Registered in district	474	97	21	20	9	14	141	37	135	10.59
	Registered in institutions	68	3	..	2	8	9	32	4	10	
	Total (see table E)	542	100	21	22	17	23	173	41	145	
Bramley ..	Registered in district	254	36	13	11	11	17	69	21	76	14.10
	Registered in institutions	22	..	..	3	1	3	7	..	8
	Total (see table E)	276	36	13	14	12	20	76	21	84	
Chapelton ..	Registered in district	485	109	21	23	14	14	136	32	136	11.87
	Registered in institutions	62	2	..	2	7	10	25	4	12	
	Total (see table E)	547	111	21	25	21	24	161	36	148	
Osmondthorpe	Registered in district	7	2	1	2	1	1	20.03
	Registered in institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (see table E)	7	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
City ..	Total of line in italics	7,306	1,652	556	393	252	322	2,033	459	1,639	15.08
	Outsiders dying in Leeds institutions.	199	2	4	16	11	18	105	21	22	.41
	Leeds persons dying in institutions outside.	124	2	6	74	11	31	.25
	NETT TOTAL.	7,430	1,652	556	393	254	328	2,107	470	1,670	15.33

Deaths of Leeds persons in the City Fever Hospitals and in Hunslet Workhouse are allocated to the districts from which they were sent in.

1908.—FIRST QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1908, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c. ..	L E E D S.						Fever Hospitals *	WORKHOUSES.						Con- sumptive Hos- pital.	Total Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Out- siders occurring in City.	
	North.		West.		South E.			Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Bramley.			und. 5	over. 5	All Ages			
	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5		und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5				und. 5			ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5
Estimated Population— 477,107	53,752	85,576	35,226	78,584	36,604	67,002	50,385	19,265	45,369	344										
Under and over 5.	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	
Smallpox	5	4	11	27	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	4	75	0.63	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	3	0.07	..
Scarlatina	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	17	0.14	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	0.02	..
Croup (memb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ undefined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	5	5	13	9	10	1	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	2	55	0.46	..
Contin- g fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	0.08	..
Enteric ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other or doubtful	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	0.06	..
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.01	..
Acute & Sub- acute Rheu- matism	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0.02	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0.03	..
Pyæmia	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0.03	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0.03	..
Ague ..	1	12	..	1	1	20	15	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	166	172	1.45	..
Phthisis	..	..	17	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	26	25	33	42	14	9	6	8	7	1	9	23	1	..	165	272	437	3.68	2	
Pneumonia	..	30	13	16	19	28	19	13	15	..	15	15	..	..	1	201	202	1.70	..
Pleurisy	..	2	5	3	2	8	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	25	61	86	0.72	8
Heart Disease	38	40	59	84	44	19	16	2	13	1	50	50	1	..	344	739	1083	9.11	11	
Injury, &c. ..	30	44	36	57	31	40	17	9	31	1	46	46	..	..	318	709	1027	8.64	30
Total of above causes	172	312	201	315	165	228	139	68	140	2	12.4	23.3	..	..	662	1448	2110	17.75	48
All other causes	11.8	14.6	23.2	16.1	18.1	13.7	11.1	14.2	12.4	23.3	..	..	..	..	47.9	13.8	17.8	..	..
Total ..	11.8	14.6	23.2	16.1	18.1	13.7	11.1	14.2	12.4	23.3	..	..	..	..	47.9	13.8	17.8	..	..
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	11.8	14.6	23.2	16.1	18.1	13.7	11.1	14.2	12.4	23.3	..	..	..	..	47.9	13.8	17.8	..	..

* There were twenty-seven deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter. ¶ English.

1908.—SECOND QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1908, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c. .. Estimated Population— 477,107	LEEDS.						Fever Hospitals *	WORKHOUSES.								Con- sumptive Hos- pital.	TOTAL Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Out- siders occurring in City.														
	North.		West.		South E.			Hunslet.	Holbeck.	Wortley.	Kirkstall.	Bramley.	Chapel- town.	Osmond- thorpe.	In- firmary, etc.		und. 5	ov. 5	Leeds.			und. 5	ov. 5	Hunslet.	und. 5	ov. 5	Holbeck.	und. 5	ov. 5	Bramley.	und. 5	ov. 5	All Ages	und. 5	over. 5
	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5																													
Under and over 5.	58,752	85,576	35,226	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5		
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group (memb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" undefined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	5	11	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Enteric Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
		
		
Diarrhoea	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute & Sub- acute Rheu- matism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	21	21	22	17	23	19	14	28	29	13	15	4	12	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy	1	2	3	3	6	11	20	16	2	12	20	2	2	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of above causes	35	58	36	34	76	42	57	57	38	17	54	11	29	4	16	12	47	6	6	6	5	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	29	31	34	44	81	33	47	62	39	18	66	22	28	10	19	23	45	1	3	1	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	153	235	145	235	145	16.5	223	112	112	49	127	90	7.2	49	10.2	11.2	1	16	16	19	19	11	22	3	39.9	10.7	14.1	52	14.12	52	14.12	52	14.12		
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	10.5	11.0	16.5	11.4	12.3	10.8	7.2	10.2	11.2	11.7	11.2	7.2	10.2	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.7		

* There were sixteen deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter. ¶ English.

1908.—THIRD QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the fourteen weeks ended 3rd October, 1908, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c. ..	LEEDS.						Fever Hospitals *	WORKHOUSES.				Con- sumptive Hos- pital.	Total Mortality in City.		Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Out- siders occurring in City.		
	North.		West.		South E.			Leeds.	Hunslet.	Holbeck	Bramley.		und. 5	over. 5			und. 5	All Ages
	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5												
Estimated Population— 477,107	58,752	85,576	35,226	78,584	36,604	67,002	50,385	19,265	45,369	344								
Under and over 5.	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5		
Smallpox	2	13	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	25	0.20
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.01
Scarlatina	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	0.05
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup (memb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" undefined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	6	4	4	4	4	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	28	..	28	0.22
Enteric	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0.02
Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	50	33	2	59	28	27	10	3	12	1	..	..	269	5	274	2.14
Cholera	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0.02
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.01
Acute & Sub- acute Rheu- matism	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0.02
Erysipelas	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	0.02
Pyæmia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	0.04
Puerperal Fever	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	7	0.05
Ague	..	1	20	15	5	11	1	7	5	..	..	..	4	139	143	1.12
Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	24	9	12	26	7	6	6	1	6	1	2	..	111	117	228	1.78		
Pneumonia	2	16	21	18	11	21	7	7	1	1	3	..	3	138	141	1.10		
Pleurisy	1	1	5	3	1	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	11	76	87	0.63
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of above causes	87	42	64	96	40	38	20	5	21	1	22	7	454	502	956	7.47		
All other causes	46	36	45	63	31	36	19	9	19	1	31	..	341	609	950	7.42		
Total ..	211	270	195	278	133	187	114	67	106	4	67	7	795	1111	1906	14.89		
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	13.4	11.8	20.6	13.2	13.5	10.4	8.4	13.0	8.7	43.3			53.4	9.8	14.9			

* There were nine deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter. [English.

1909.—FIRST QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 3rd April, 1909, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c.	LEEDS.						Hunslet.	Holbeck.	Wortley.	Kirkstall.	Bramley.	Chapel- town.	Osmond- thorpe.	In- firmary, etc.	Fever Hospitals *	WORKHOUSES.								Con- sumptive Hos- pital.	TOTAL Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Out- siders occurring in City.						
	North.		West.		South E.											Leeds. †	Hunslet.	Holbeck.	Bramley.	und.	ov.	und.	ov.		und.	ov.	und.			ov.	und.	ov.	und.	ov.	All Ages
	und.	ov.	und.	ov.	und.	ov.																													
Estimated Population— 484,012	58,704	85,785	35,370	79,943	37,320	68,099	51,635	19,547	47,270	339																									
Under and over 5.	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5	und. 5	ov. 5									
Smallpox	3	3	1	2	8	4	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	24	..	..	25	25	0.21
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	2	4	0.03
Scarlatina	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	9	25	..	..	..	16	9	0.21
Diphtheria	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	0.02
Croup (memb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" undefined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	1	4	6	4	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	24	24	0.20
Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	14	0.12
Enteric	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other or doubtful	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	..	..	6	9	0.07
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	0.01
Acute & Sub- acute Rheu- matism	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	3	0.03
Erysipelas	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	1	5	0.05
Pyæmia	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	0.03
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	0.04
Ague	15	..	9	2	2	13	14	1	10	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	171	171	..	..	..	4	167	1.42
Phthisis	28	20	24	21	17	9	8	7	11	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	507	507	..	..	..	145	362	4.21
Bronchitis	1	21	19	1	16	30	17	15	16	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	200	200	..	..	..	2	198	1.66
Pneumonia	1	6	4	2	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	80	80	..	..	..	13	67	0.66
Pleurisy	1	1	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	36	28	31	39	31	14	18	10	15	1	7	1	..	46	12	19	..	10	1081	1081	..	..	..	241	840	8.96						
Injury, &c.	40	46	35	45	28	34	17	10	21	1	13	1	..	76	3	..	..	9	1037	1037	..	..	..	295	742	8.60				
Total of above causes	198	300	184	269	166	207	153	79	166	2	142	34	2	23.7	34	..	9	21	2118	2118	..	..	..	536	1582	17.56						
All other causes	13.5	14.0	20.9	13.5	17.9	12.2	11.9	16.2	14.1	23.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.6	17.6	..	..	..	38.2	14.8	17.6
Total ..	13.5	14.0	20.9	13.5	17.9	12.2	11.9	16.2	14.1	23.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.6	17.6	..	..	..	38.2	14.8	17.6
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	13.5	14.0	20.9	13.5	17.9	12.2	11.9	16.2	14.1	23.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.6	17.6	..	..	..	38.2	14.8	17.6

There were thirty-four deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

† Including the death of a Leeds person in temporary premises situated in Chapeltown district.

TABLE B, Part I. (SUB-DISTRICTS.)

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the 53 weeks of 1908, in the Urban Sanitary District of Leeds; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards. (e)	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in the Isolation Hospitals.													
	Census, 1901. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1908. (c)			1	2	3	4	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Other.	Total.	1	2	3	4	Typhus.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Other.	Total.	
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.					
North ..	59,291	58,752	1,651	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	19	20	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	7	51	..	14	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	40
West ..	84,340	85,576	1,975	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	5	14	..	..	14	..	3	..	..	42	19	82	..	32	16	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	73
South-East ..	34,299	35,226	1,220	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	25	29	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	10	69	..	22	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	53
Hunslet ..	69,064	78,584	2,056	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	54	60	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	7	13	141	..	45	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	54
Holbeck ..	31,572	36,604	1,029	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	16	20	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	55	14	137	..	9	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	57
Wortley ..	59,328	67,002	1,497	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	11	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	..	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	23	39
Kirkstall ..	41,561	50,385	999	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	19	21	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	16	12	41	..	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	16
Bramley ..	17,299	19,265	476	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	3	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	12	50	..	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	48	117
Chapelton ..	31,845	45,369	1,098	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	48	67	1	..	27	..	..	6	..	59	17	153	..	45	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	68
Osmondthorpe ..	379	344	6	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	14	20	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	2	10	46	..	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	34	55
Totals ..	428,968	477,107	12,007	Under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	..	26	12	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	25	5	61	..	32	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	35
Grand total ..	..	..	..	All ages.	..	64	7	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	40	13	92	..	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	53
					..	30	3	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	4	77	..	20	14	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	4	30
					..	73	42	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	8	135	..	60	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	39
					..	17	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	2	72	..	14	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	8	95
					..	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	..	5	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	34
					..	12	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	14	..	27	..	9	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	5	5	21
					..	3	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	3	5	29	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	5	19
					..	44	88	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	1	6	144	..	6	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	23	23
					..	8	30	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	22	5	79	..	27	58	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	87
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
					..	172	170	3	..	4	18	65	432	3
					..	392	329	2	1	49	..	..	..	..	32	83	888	..	311	216	..	1	33	..	..	..	..	6	67	634
					..	90	131	..	7	126	..	..	24	..	299	66	743	..	77	70	..	7	81	..	..	7	40	63	345	
					..	654	630	5	8	179	..	..	24	..	349	214	2063	..	520	400	3	8	117	..	..	7	47	174	1276	

Notification has been compulsory since the first of May, 1894. The Small-pox Hospital is at Killingbeck, outside the town. New wards for general fever cases were opened on the Manston estate in October, 1898, and further extensions were made and completed in October, 1904. The use of the Fever Hospital in Beckett Street (the old House of Recovery) was discontinued in November, 1904, the fever cases being treated entirely in the new hospital at Manston, except that, for a short time during the furnishing, the hitherto unused Small-pox hospital at Killingbeck was utilised for the purpose. The wards of the new Small-pox hospital at Killingbeck are a quarter of a mile away from any of the buildings on the Manston estate. The whole of the fever accommodation for Leeds is now in the township of Seacroft, only a few hundred yards from the boundary of the borough itself. Nine cases of scarlet fever, five of diphtheria, and three of "other" disease, admitted to Manston Hospital, came from outside the city, and are not included in this table. Also twelve members of the Manston Hospital staff were admitted to Manston, four for scarlet fever, six for diphtheria, and two for erysipelas, all over fifteen. None of these twelve are counted, as they could not be classified under any district of the city.

B. 2.**TABLE B, Part 2. (Wards).**

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics.	Population at all ages.		Aged under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.												
	Census, 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1908.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Other.	Total.
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)													
Central	20,996	19,684	Under 5,	..	5	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21
			5 under 15,	..	11	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	20	
			15 upwards.	..	2	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	5	18
North	38,762	47,942	Under 5,	..	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	36
			5 under 15,	..	44	46	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	12	107	
			15 upwards.	..	8	18	..	1	13	..	..	2	..	36	9	87
North-East	29,084	32,879	Under 5,	..	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	33
			5 under 15,	..	22	54	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	10	90	
			15 upwards.	..	4	15	..	1	9	..	..	4	..	24	5	62
East	28,297	30,482	Under 5,	..	9	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	21
			5 under 15,	..	13	19	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	5	42	
			15 upwards.	..	3	4	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	12	3	32
South	15,047	13,548	Under 5,	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	
			5 under 15,	..	9	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	20	
			15 upwards.	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	4	17	
East Hunslet	33,450	39,593	Under 5,	..	5	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	33	
			5 under 15,	..	12	33	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	7	61	
			15 upwards.	..	2	15	..	..	15	..	..	4	..	33	6	75
West Hunslet	29,267	33,488	Under 5,	..	25	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	40
			5 under 15,	..	34	34	1	..	15	..	..	..	1	7	92	
			15 upwards.	..	14	13	..	..	15	..	..	2	..	24	12	80
Holbeck	27,871	32,688	Under 5,	..	12	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	38
			5 under 15,	..	35	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	51	
			15 upwards.	..	6	7	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	22	2	50
Mill Hill	7,736	6,716	Under 5,	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	11
			5 under 15,	..	7	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	16
			15 upwards.	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	14
West	23,914	23,546	Under 5,	..	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16
			5 under 15,	..	22	12	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	44
			15 upwards.	..	6	6	..	4	9	..	..	2	..	16	4	47
North-West	32,239	35,316	Under 5,	..	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	24
			5 under 15,	..	18	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	53
			15 upwards.	..	9	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	24	5	48
Brunswick	22,893	23,164	Under 5,	..	8	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	25
			5 under 15,	..	10	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	35
			15 upwards.	..	..	12	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	14	2	34
New Wortley	18,734	18,382	Under 5,	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12
			5 under 15,	..	12	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
			15 upwards.	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	13
Armley and Wortley	36,243	43,681	Under 5,	..	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	39
			5 under 15,	..	48	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	13	73
			15 upwards.	..	13	3	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	28	4	56
Bramley	21,650	24,204	Under 5,	..	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
			5 under 15,	..	16	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	32
			15 upwards.	..	4	1	..	..	12	..	..	3	..	17	..	37
Headingley	42,785	51,794	Under 5,	..	32	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	59
			5 under 15,	..	79	43	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	9	138
			15 upwards.	..	17	21	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	26	2	73
Totals	428,968	477,107	Under 5,	..	172	170	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	18	65	432
			5 under 15,	..	392	329	2	1	49	..	..	..	..	32	83	888
			15 upwards.	..	90	131	..	7	126	..	..	24	..	299	66	743
Grand total ..	..	..	..	..	654	630	5	8	179	..	..	24	..	349	214	2063

TABLE B, Part 2.—Wards (*continued*)

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics.	Population at all ages.		Aged under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospitals.												
	Census, 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1908.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Other.	TOTAL.
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing.	Puerperal				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)													
Central ..	20,996	19,684	Under 5,	..	5	14	1	1	21
			5 under 15,	..	9	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	18
			15 upwards.	..	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	12
North ..	38,762	47,942	Under 5,	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	22
			5 under 15,	..	32	28	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	11	74
			15 upwards.	..	8	9	..	1	9	..	..	..	4	9	40
North-East ..	29,084	32,879	Under 5,	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21
			5 under 15,	..	16	41	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	69	
			15 upwards.	..	4	12	..	1	6	..	..	2	7	5	37
East ..	28,297	30,482	Under 5,	..	9	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	19
			5 under 15,	..	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	30
			15 upwards.	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	13
South ..	15,047	13,548	Under 5,	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
			5 under 15,	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15
			15 upwards.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7
East Hunslet ..	33,450	39,593	Under 5,	..	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18
			5 under 15,	..	10	25	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	43
			15 upwards.	..	1	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	6	24
West Hunslet ..	23,267	33,488	Under 5,	..	22	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	31
			5 under 15,	..	33	25	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	7	78
			15 upwards.	..	14	7	..	..	12	..	..	2	1	11	47
Holbeck ..	27,871	32,688	Under 5,	..	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	28
			5 under 15,	..	30	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	44
			15 upwards.	..	6	4	..	..	8	..	..	3	6	1	28
Mill Hill ..	7,736	6,716	Under 5,	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	9
			5 under 15,	..	7	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	15
			15 upwards.	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	9
West ..	23,914	23,546	Under 5,	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15
			5 under 15,	..	20	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	35
			15 upwards.	..	5	1	..	4	6	..	..	..	4	4	24
North-West ..	32,239	35,316	Under 5,	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
			5 under 15,	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27
			15 upwards.	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	4	16
Brunswick ..	22,893	23,164	Under 5,	..	7	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	17
			5 under 15,	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	19
			15 upwards.	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	10
New Wortley ..	18,734	18,382	Under 5,	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
			5 under 15,	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
			15 upwards.	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Armley and Wortley	36,243	43,681	Under 5,	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
			5 under 15,	..	33	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	42
			15 upwards.	..	11	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	4	24
Bramley ..	21,650	24,204	Under 5,	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
			5 under 15,	..	10	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	18
			15 upwards.	..	4	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	17
Headingley ..	42,785	51,794	Under 5,	..	20	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	39
			5 under 15,	..	61	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	9	97
			15 upwards.	..	14	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	34
Totals ..	428,968	477,107	Under 5,	..	132	114	3	..	3	1	44	297
			5 under 15,	..	311	216	..	1	33	6	67	634
			15 upwards.	..	77	70	..	7	81	7	..	40	63	345
Grand total	520	400	3	8	117	7	..	47	174	1276

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1908.

		Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	{ Hosp.	...	23	6	1	...	3	...	2	3	...	14	52	65
		{ Home	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	13
	West	{ Hosp.	...	26	15	4	1	...	15	61	100
		{ Home	...	8	11	...	...	2	...	2	16	...	...	39
	South-East	{ Hosp.	...	13	7	1	2	23	33
		{ Home	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	10
	Hunslet	{ Hosp.	...	42	21	6	1	...	4	74	112
		{ Home	...	3	13	...	...	6	...	...	11	...	5	38
	Holbeck	{ Hosp.	...	12	6	1	...	1	1	...	4	25	41
		{ Home	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	2	16
Wortley	{ Hosp.	...	22	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	27	49
	{ Home	...	6	3	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	1	22	
Kirkstall	{ Hosp.	...	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	52	72
	{ Home	...	8	6	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	20	
Bramley	{ Hosp.	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	12	25
	{ Home	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	13	
Chapeltown	{ Hosp.	...	11	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	22	47
	{ Home	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	25	
Osmondthorpe	{ Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WARDS.	Central	{ Hosp.	...	8	3	1	...	1	3	16	18
		{ Home	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	North	{ Hosp.	...	16	4	1	6	27	45
		{ Home	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	18
	North-East	{ Hosp.	...	12	7	2	...	2	3	...	7	33	51
		{ Home	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	1	7	...	...	18
	East.....	{ Hosp.	...	11	6	1	1	19	27
		{ Home	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	8
	South	{ Hosp.	2	1	3	6
		{ Home	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
	East-Hunslet	{ Hosp.	...	4	17	4	2	27	51
		{ Home	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	5	24
	West-Hunslet.....	{ Hosp.	...	39	5	2	1	...	4	51	69
		{ Home	...	3	7	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	18
	Holbeck	{ Hosp.	...	11	4	1	...	1	1	...	2	20	30
		{ Home	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	10
	Mill Hill.....	{ Hosp.	...	4	3	6	13	14
		{ Home	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	West	{ Hosp.	...	14	2	1	1	...	6	24	33
		{ Home	...	..	3	...	...	..	...	1	5	...	...	9
	North-West	{ Hosp.	...	4	4	1	9	27
		{ Home	...	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	18
	Brunswick	{ Hosp.	...	4	6	2	3	15	27
		{ Home	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	12
	New Wortley.....	{ Hosp.	...	9	1	1	11	18
		{ Home	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	7
	Armley & Wortley	{ Hosp.	...	13	1	1	1	16	31
		{ Home	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	15
	Bramley	{ Hosp.	...	8	3	1	12	25
		{ Home	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	13
	Headingley.....	{ Hosp.	...	27	23	2	52	72
		{ Home	...	8	6	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	20
CITY	{ Hosp.	...	184	88	1	..	21	...	3	7	...	44	348	544	
		{ Home	...	37	51	21	...	5	73	...	9		196
	{ Cases	...	221	139	1	...	42	...	8	80	...	53	544		

Two maids contracted scarlet fever, and one nurse and one maid diphtheria. All were treated in the hospital. These are not included in the 184 and 88, given above. Manston Hall is outside the City.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1908.

	Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	Hosp.	17	6	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	9	37
		Home	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	18
	West	Hosp.	17	10	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	5	38
		Home	5	7	1	...	6	...	...	8	...	2	29
	South-East	Hosp.	10	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	21
		Home	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	11
	Hunslet	Hosp.	20	21	...	...	5	...	2	1	...	10	59
		Home	3	11	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	28
	Holbeck	Hosp.	27	12	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	46
		Home	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	11
WARDS.	Wortley	Hosp.	19	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	24
		Home	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	21	42
	Kirkstall	Hosp.	24	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	34
		Home	6	7	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	19
	Bramley	Hosp.	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Home	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5
	Chapeltown	Hosp.	13	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	22
		Home	7	11	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	24
	Osmondthorpe ...	Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WARDS.	Central	Hosp.	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
		Home	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
	North	Hosp.	16	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	6	26
		Home	7	5	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	23
	North-East	Hosp.	9	7	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	23
		Home	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	11
	East.....	Hosp.	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	18
		Home	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	10
	South	Hosp.	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
		Home	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
WARDS.	East-Hunslet	Hosp.	5	11	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	26
		Home	2	7	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	17
	West-Hunslet.....	Hosp.	14	12	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	34
		Home	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	10
	Holbeck	Hosp.	25	9	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	40
		Home	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	11
	Mill Hill.....	Hosp.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7
		Home	..	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5
	West	Hosp.	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	12
		Home	..	2	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	9
WARDS.	North-West	Hosp.	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	10
		Home	3	3	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	8
	Brunswick	Hosp.	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9
		Home	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	11
	New Wortley	Hosp.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Home	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7
	Armley & Wortley	Hosp.	18	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	3	23
		Home	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	21	35
	Bramley	Hosp.	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Home	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5
WARDS.	Headingley.....	Hosp.	24	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	34
		Home	6	7	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	19
	CITY	Hosp.	151	66	..	..	18	...	3	11	...	39	288
		Home	39	46	1	...	16	...	...	61	...	24	187
	Cases	...	190	112	1	...	34	...	3	72	...	63	475

One nurse and one maid contracted scarlet fever, and one nurse erysipelas. All were treated in the Hospital. These are not included in the 151 and 11 given above. Manston Hall is outside the City

B. 5.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the fourteen weeks ended 3rd October, 1908.

		Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	{ Hosp.	...	6	14	...	2	5	...	...	4	...	10	41
		{ Home	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	14
	West	{ Hosp.	...	17	8	...	5	5	...	...	1	...	6	42
		{ Home	...	2	18	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	1	37
	South-East	{ Hosp.	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16
		{ Home	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	11
	Hunslet	{ Hosp.	...	13	14	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	11	41
		{ Home	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	4	13	...	...	28
	Holbeck	{ Hosp.	...	8	3	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	5	22
		{ Home	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	9
WARDS.	Wortley	{ Hosp.	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	20
		{ Home	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	2	10	...	...	21
	Kirkstall	{ Hosp.	...	25	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38
		{ Home	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	20
	Bramley	{ Hosp.	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
		{ Home	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	9
	Chapelton	{ Hosp.	...	8	20	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	34
		{ Home	...	4	15	...	...	2	...	1	6	...	3	31
	Osmondthorpe ...	{ Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WARDS.	Central	{ Hosp.	...	2	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
		{ Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	North	{ Hosp.	...	10	14	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	8	39
		{ Home	...	4	10	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	3	23
	North-East	{ Hosp.	...	2	7	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	5	19
		{ Home	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	14
	East.....	{ Hosp.	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
		{ Home	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	8
	South	{ Hosp.	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12
		{ Home	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	7
WARDS.	East-Hunslet	{ Hosp.	...	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	17
		{ Home	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	17
	West-Hunslet.....	{ Hosp.	...	9	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	21
		{ Home	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	8
	Holbeck	{ Hosp.	...	7	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	5	20
		{ Home	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8
	Mill Hill.....	{ Hosp.	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
		{ Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West	{ Hosp.	...	8	4	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	23
		{ Home	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	9
WARDS.	North-West	{ Hosp.	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
		{ Home	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	16
	Brunswick	{ Hosp.	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	14
		{ Home	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	16
	New Wortley.....	{ Hosp.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		{ Home	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Armley & Wortley	{ Hosp.	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	14
		{ Home	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	15
	Bramley	{ Hosp.	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
		{ Home	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	6	...	...	14
WARDS.	Headingley.....	{ Hosp.	...	25	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38
		{ Home	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	23
	CITY	{ Hosp.	...	97	77	1	8	16	...	...	14	...	45	258
		{ Home	...	31	56	..	...	10	...	8	71	...	4	180
	Cases	{ Cases	...	128	133	1	8	26	...	8	85	...	49	438

Two nurses contracted diphtheria and were treated in the Hospital. They are not included in the 77 given above. Manston Hall is outside the City.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several
Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the
thirteen weeks ended 2nd January, 1909.

		Where treated.	Small- pox.	Scar- let fever.	Diph- theria.	Mem- bran- ous croup.	Ty- phus fever.	Ty- phoid fever.	Con- tinued fever.	Puer- peral fever.	Erys- ipelas.	Cho- lera.	Other.	TOTALS.
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	5 ...	19 2	... ...	... ...	4 ..	... ...	... 1	1 13	... ...	7 ...	36 16 } 52
	West	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	16 4	25 15	1 ...	... ...	10 ...	... ...	... 1	4 17	... ...	7 1	63 38 } 101
	South-East	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	4 1	7 1	... ...	... ...	3 4	... ...	... ...	... 4	... ...	4 ...	18 10 } 28
	Hunslet	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	8 ...	21 15	... 1	... ...	20 3	... ...	... ...	1 27	... ...	9 2	59 48 } 107
	Holbeck	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	4 1	11 4	... ...	... ...	10 1	... ...	1 ...	1 5	... ...	4 ...	31 11 } 42
	Wortley	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	21 11	9 3	... ...	... ...	5 1	... ...	... 1	2 11	... ...	2 ...	39 27 } 66
	Kirkstall	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	18 6	16 16	... ...	... ...	1 2	... ...	... ...	3 13	... ...	6 ...	44 37 } 81
	Bramley	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	3 ...	3 2	... ...	... ...	5 ...	... ...	... ...	2 1	... ...	1 ...	14 3 } 17
	Chapeltown	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	9 4	58 19	... ...	... ...	4 4	... ...	... 1	... 7	... ...	6 ...	77 35 } 112
	Osmondthorpe ...	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... } ...
WARDS.	Central	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	1 ...	9 ..	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	3 ...	14 1 } 15
	North	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	7 3	26 11	... ...	... ...	6 3	... ...	... 2	... 11	... ...	5 ...	44 30 } 74
	North-East	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	4 1	42 6	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	1 8	... ...	4 ...	52 15 } 67
	East.....	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	3 1	7 1	... ...	... ...	3 2	... ...	... ...	... 3	... ...	3 ...	16 7 } 23
	South	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	1 ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	1 2	... ...	5 ...	7 6 } 13
	East-Hunslet	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	1 ...	9 7	... ...	... ...	3 1	... ...	... ...	... 16	... ...	2 2	15 26 } 41
	West-Hunslet.....	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	7 ...	15 6	... 1	... ...	22 3	... ...	... ...	... 10	... ...	6 ...	50 20 } 70
	Holbeck	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	4 1	8 4	... ...	... ...	5 ...	... ...	1 ...	1 5	... ...	1 ...	20 10 } 30
	Mill Hill.....	{ Hosp. Home	... ..	1 ..	1 2	... ...	... ...	6 ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	1 ...	10 2 } 12
	West	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	4 2	2 2	1 ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	... 1	1 1	... ...	5 ...	15 6 } 21
	North-West	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	9 2	18 10	... ...	... ...	2 ..	... ...	... ..	1 12	... ...	1 1	31 25 } 56
	Brunswick	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	3 ...	4 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 4	... ...	... ...	8 9 } 17
	New Wortley.....	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	3 ...	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	5 3 } 8
	Armley & Wortley	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	15 9	7 3	... ...	... ...	4 ...	... ...	... ...	2 8	... ...	2 ...	30 20 } 50
	Bramley	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	6 2	3 2	... ...	... ...	6 ...	... ...	... 1	2 2	... ...	1 ...	18 7 } 25
	Headingley.....	{ Hosp. Home	... ...	19 6	16 16	... ...	... ...	1 3	... ...	... ...	3 13	... ...	7 ...	46 38 } 84
CITY		{ Hosp. Home Cases	... ... ...	88 27 115	169 77 246	1 1 2	... ... ..	62 15 77	... ... ...	1 4 5	14 98 112	... ... ...	46 3 49	381 225 606 } 606

Two nurses contracted diphtheria and one medical officer erysipelas. All were treated in the Hospital. These are not included in the 169 and 14 given above. Manston Hall is outside the City. In addition to the 381 cases hospitalised (out of the 606 reported during the quarter) one case of erysipelas which had been reported in the previous quarter was also taken to hospital.

B. 7.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 3rd April, 1909.

		Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	{ Hosp.	...	6	14	2	2	...	6	30	56
		{ Home	...	1	7	...	...	..	...	1	17	...	...	26
	West	{ Hosp.	...	22	25	4	...	1	6	...	11	69	117
		{ Home	...	2	22	1	...	5	...	1	17	...	...	48
	South East	{ Hosp.	...	5	9	1	2	..	3	20	28
		{ Home	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	8
	Hunslet	{ Hosp.	...	24	14	11	...	1	3	...	5	58	98
		{ Home	...	4	14	1	...	4	...	...	16	...	1	40
	Holbeck	{ Hosp.	...	5	7	2	1	...	3	18	62
		{ Home	...	6	31	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	44
Wortley	{ Hosp.	...	26	12	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	6	49	73
	{ Home	...	5	7	...	...	2	...	2	8	...	...	24	
Kirkstall	{ Hosp.	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	33	80
	{ Home	...	7	27	...	...	3	...	1	9	...	...	47	
Bramley	{ Hosp.	...	10	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	19	32
	{ Home	...	2	7	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	13	
Chapeltown	{ Hosp.	...	17	42	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	67	109
	{ Home	...	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	42	
Osmondthorpe ...	{ Hosp.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	{ Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WARDS.	Central	{ Hosp.	...	1	8	3	12	16
		{ Home	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	North	{ Hosp.	...	14	20	2	1	..	4	41	77
		{ Home	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	36
	North East	{ Hosp.	...	5	29	1	1	...	6	42	65
		{ Home	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	23
	East.....	{ Hosp.	...	4	8	1	2	...	3	18	24
		{ Home	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	6
	South	{ Hosp.	...	1	2	3	9
		{ Home	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	6
	East-Hunslet	{ Hosp.	...	14	5	8	1	...	2	30	56
		{ Home	...	4	8	1	...	3	...	...	9	...	1	26
	West-Hunslet.....	{ Hosp.	...	12	10	4	...	1	2	...	4	33	45
		{ Home	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	12
	Holbeck	{ Hosp.	...	3	5	1	1	...	2	12	54
		{ Home	...	6	30	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	42
	Mill Hill.....	{ Hosp.	...	5	1	2	8	14
		{ Home	..	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6
	West	{ Hosp.	...	4	11	3	...	1	2	...	7	28	42
		{ Home	...	..	7	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	14
	North-West	{ Hosp.	...	12	5	1	1	...	2	21	33
		{ Home	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	..	6	...	...	12
	Brunswick	{ Hosp.	...	3	8	1	...	2	14	33
		{ Home	...	4	8	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	19
	New Wortley.....	{ Hosp.	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	8	13
		{ Home	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
	Armley & Wortley	{ Hosp.	...	21	8	1	...	4	34	52
		{ Home	...	3	6	...	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	18
	Bramley	{ Hosp.	...	14	8	4	26	40
		{ Home	...	2	7	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	14
	Headingley.....	{ Hosp.	...	17	13	1	...	3	34	83
		{ Home	...	7	28	...	...	3	...	1	10	...	...	49
CITY	{ Hosp.	...	131	142	...	...	26	...	3	18	...	44	364	656
		{ Home	...	35	135	3	...	21	...	5	92	...	1		292
	{ Cases	...	166	277	3	...	47	...	8	110	...	45	656		

One maid contracted diphtheria, one nurse typhoid, and one maid erysipelas. All were treated in the Hospital. These are not included in the 142, 26, and 18, given above. Manston Hall is outside the City.

TABLE C.

Table shewing deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the fifty-three weeks ended 2nd January, 1909, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts to which the patients belonged. Deaths in institutions allocated to districts to which patients belonged.

TOWNSHIPS. &c. Estim. Pop., 477,107 ..	LEEDS.						Hunslet. 78,584		Holbeck. 36,604		Wortley. 67,002		Kirkstall. 50,385		Bramley. 19,265		Chapelton. 45,369		Osmond- thorpe. 344		Deaths of outsiders occurring in City.		TOTAL mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.		
	North. 58,752		West. 85,576		South E. 35,226																							
	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5		over 5	under 5
Under and over 5 }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	22	2	18	1	22	1	53	1	27	1	20	2	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric ..	..	4	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other or doubtful ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ..	1	15	4	22	..	6	..	17	..	13	1	15	..	15	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	17	..	21	1	21	..	22	1	21	1	9	..	16	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	2	..	6	7	2	2	8	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (English) ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, &c. ..	65	1	38	6	51	2	74	4	32	1	33	2	11	1	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoogenous diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	8	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of urethra }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phagedænia ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Septicæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlebitis ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasitic diseases ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starvation, &c. ..	5	2	8	..	11	3	11	1	8	3	13	4	5	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic fever ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Sub-acute rheumatism }	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..	4	1	12	..	6	..	7	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer ..	..	38	1	80	..	38	..	63	..	39	..	50	..	47	17	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C (continued).

TOWNSHIPS, &c. ..	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Wortley.		Kirkstall.		Bramley.		Chapeltown.		Osmond- thorpe.		Deaths of outsiders occurring in City.		TOTAL mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	
	North.			West.																							South E.
	under 5	over 5		under 5	over 5		under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	all ages.				
Under and over 5	1	5	..	4	1	..	13	3	2	1	15	6	2	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	40	2	42	0'09		
Tabes mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	2	..	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	24	71	0'15		
Tub. meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	0'03		
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	597	621	1'28		
Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	53	4	39	6	66	4	49	..	26	40	4	..	..	28	32	60	0'12		
Tub. peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	1	7	4	1	..	..	4	4	5	..	..	51	64	115	0'24		
Other tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	9	1	18	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	4	5	5	..	..	2	29	31	48	0'06	
Diabetes, &c ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	4	6	6	..	5	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	0'10
Premature birth	33	..	..	32	..	..	41	..	19	..	37	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	..	244	..	..	0'50
Malformations and atelectasis (32)	8	..	..	11	..	..	12	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	76	1	77	..	..	0'16
Old age ..	..	18	..	..	24	..	..	55	..	37	..	39	..	25	..	19	26	1	..	..	..	324	324	324	..	0'67
Brain disease	1	48	..	1	27	..	6	49	..	17	60	2	..	16	..	12	33	..	..	8	311	319	319	..	..	0'66
Meningitis	10	16	..	1	10	..	..	5	2	2	1	2	4	4	3	..	6	95	..	33	62	95	95	..	..	0'20
Apoplexy	..	6	..	..	10	..	..	16	..	4	5	5	..	6	..	4	1	71	..	..	71	54	55	71	..	0'15
Paralysis	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	9	3	3	1	5	..	5	5	55	..	1	1	54	55	55	..	0'11
Gen. paralysis— Insanity ..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	18	18	18	..	0'04
Epilepsy	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	19	..	2	17	19	19	..	..	0'04
Convulsions	16	..	..	10	..	..	25	..	7	..	13	..	3	..	3	..	..	102	..	102	..	102	102	102	..	0'21
Laryngismus stridulus	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	13	..	12	1	13	13	13	..	0'03
Other diseases of nervous system	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	5	..	1	5	5	..	2	..	2	2	31	..	2	29	31	31	31	..	0'06
Dis. of organs of special sense	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	15	..	6	9	15	15	15	..	0'03
Endocarditis, &c.	..	30	..	..	19	..	..	28	..	23	55	55	..	18	..	19	32	..	..	1	267	268	268	..	..	0'55
Pericarditis	1	60	60	..	1	15	1	1	1	0'00
Heart disease ..	1	43	..	..	36	..	..	43	..	34	60	60	..	30	..	20	15	..	..	4	355	359	359	..	..	0'74
Angina pectoris	..	2	1	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	4	19	19	19	0'04
Syncope	2	1	2	2	..	3	2	10	10	10	0'02
Aneurism	..	2	2	4	..	1	14	14	14	0'03
Other circulatory	..	4	4	2	..	2	3	3	..	2	..	4	10	36	36	36	0'07
Laryngitis	2	1	2	2	4	4	4	0'01
Croup (membranous)	1	1	1	1	1	..	0'00
Croup (undefined)	1	1	1	1	1	..	0'00
Bronchitis	24	64	..	47	70	..	31	70	8	36	61	61	9	39	..	10	32	168	468	636	636	636	1'31
Broncho-pneumonia	57	9	..	45	7	..	43	9	32	6	4	4	20	6	15	4	8	288	70	358	358	358	0'74
Pneumonia ..	17	27	..	6	32	..	49	34	10	12	27	4	4	15	3	5	16	106	208	314	314	314	0'65
Pleuro-pneumonia	3	1	2	2	2	..	15	1	1	9	10	10	10	0'02
Pleurisy	3	2	..	3	2	..	1	15	15	15	15	0'03
Other respiratory	2	12	..	1	11	..	1	4	1	1	7	7	3	2	2	1	4	13	56	69	69	69	0'14

TABLE C (continued).

TOWNSHIPS, &c. ..	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Wortley.		Kirkstall.		Bramley.		Chapeltown.		Osmond- thorpe.		Deaths of outsiders occurring in City.		'Total. mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.
	North.			West.																							South E.
	under 5	over 5		under 5	over 5		under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	all ages.			
Under and over 5 {	1	7	..	10	..	..	10	..	1	7	..	15	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0'01
Stomatitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	0'12
Dentition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0'01
Tonsillitis, &c ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	0'14
Dis. of stomach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	0'21
Enteritis (Gastro 38) ..	14	1	1	13	..	..	11	1	15	1	2	2	5	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	0'04
Hernia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0'00
Fistula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0'04
Peritonitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0'00
Ascitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0'04
Jaundice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0'00
Cirrhosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0'01
Dis. of liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0'09
Dis. of bowels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	0'08
Disease of ductless glands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	0'19
Nephritis ..	1	9	..	..	16	..	..	12	..	..	..	10	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0'04
Kidney disease ..	..	19	..	..	14	..	..	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	0'18
Albuminuria ..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0'01
Other urinary ..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0'04
Dis. of generative Organs ..	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	0'08
Childbirth ..	2	3	..	3	9	..	2	4	..	3	..	3	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	0'09
Disease of bones (17), Joints (1), arthritis (13) }	1	1	..	..	10	..	1	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	0'06
Ulcer: Phlegmon (o) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0'01
Skin disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0'01
Injury ..	7	30	..	14	35	..	6	25	28	10	12	33	3	14	2	8	5	8	7	27	78	308	2	0'64
Lead poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0'00
Mortification ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	0'05
Debility ..	10	2	..	9	4	..	13	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	0'14
Marasmus, Atrophy ..	22	..	..	29	..	..	35	..	..	6	9	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	0'33
Tumour ..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	0'05
Abscess ..	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0'07
Other causes
Total under 5 and over 5 ..	394	596	..	384	928	..	374	497	259	378	291	657	143	399	63	213	157	390	3	4	22	177	2,623	4,882	7,505	15'49
Total ..	990	1,312	871	..	637	..	948	..	542	..	276	..	547	..	7	..	199	..	7,505
Mortality per 1,000 per annum ..	16'6	15'1	24'3	..	17'1	..	13'9	..	10'6	..	14'1	..	11'9	..	20'0	46'6	11'4	15'5	..

NOTES TO TABLE C.

This table is printed for the first time in the report for 1892. In it the causes of death are more detailed than in the other tables. They are classified as in Table A, part 2, according as the deaths were those of persons under or over the age of five. All the deaths which occurred in the following public institutions: the Infirmary, the Women and Children's Hospital, the Borough Fever and Small-pox Hospitals, the Leeds, Hunslet, Holbeck, Branley Workhouses, and the Home for Consumptives at Armley (the latter for the first time in 1905), have been classified under the districts to which the patients belonged. The 199 deaths of persons who belonged to no district in the city have been separated in two columns by themselves, as deaths of outsiders; these deaths are, however, included in the total mortality of the city. As far as possible, the order of the Registrar-General has been followed in the arrangement of this table. The horizontal lines correspond with the groups in the Registrar-General's annual report.

Septicæmia includes deaths from pyæmia (1), phlebitis (4), phagedæna (0), septicæmia (not puerperal) (9). *Parasitic* diseases include thrush (0). *Starvation* includes purpura hæmorrhagica (1), scurvy (2), privation and want of breast milk (6), malnutrition (15), and inanition (44 deaths). *Rheumatic fever* in reports previous to 1892 had only the deaths ascribed in those terms to this disease by the medical attendant. Deaths from acute and sub-acute rheumatism had previously been classed under "rheumatism." A separate line has been given, both in Table C and Table A, to prevent confusion and enable comparison. "*Rheumatism*" includes chronic rheumatism and disease simply described as "rheumatism" (see Report, 1893, page 144). *Anæmia* includes chlorosis (1), hæmophilia (1), but not leucocythemia; deaths from the latter have been referred to diseases of the *ductless glands*. In *malformations* are included cyanosis (3), patent foramen ovale (0), spina bifida (10), atelectasis (32), imperforate anus (1), cleft palate (2), harelip (3), and (26) other congenital defects.

Brain disease includes deaths registered from such causes as cerebral congestion, cerebral hæmorrhage, and softening of the brain. *Meningitis* includes diseases classified as meningitis (95), and spinal (0) meningitis, but not tuberculous. *Apoplexy* includes all apoplexies not otherwise defined. *Paralysis* includes hemiplegia, paraplegia, and "paralysis." *General paralysis* (5) is included under insanity, and does not include deaths from "softening of the brain." *Convulsions* includes diseases so certified, and deaths (0) due to "fits." Fits of apoplexy, &c., come under other headings. We have tried, as far as possible, to keep to the old headings.

Endocarditis, &c., includes valvular disease of the heart. "Heart disease" includes such diseases as hypertrophy, atrophy, fatty degeneration, weak heart, cardiac disease or degeneration and "disease of the heart." *Angina pectoris* includes only those deaths in which the symptom but no disease is stated. *Aneurism* includes all the aneurisms so stated. *Other diseases of the circulatory system* includes atheroma. *Other respiratory diseases* includes asthma (21), emphysema (23), empyæma (6), pulmonary congestion (9), "lung disease" (1), and others (9). *Tonsillitis, &c.* includes pharyngitis (0), parotiditis (0). *Diseases of the stomach* includes dyspepsia, hæmatemesis, gastritis. *Disease of liver* includes hepatitis (2). *Diseases of the bowels* includes melæna (0), ulcer of intestines, obstruction of bowels, strangulation not due to hernia, intussusception, appendicitis. *Kidney disease* includes deaths from granular kidney (10), Bright's disease (49), other kidney diseases (18), and uræmia (8). *Albuminuria* includes only deaths in which the symptom without any pathological cause was registered. *Diseases of the urinary system* includes calculus, hæmaturia, cystitis and other diseases of the bladder. *Disease of the generative organs* includes uterine disease (2), ovarian disease (4), and "other diseases" of the generative organs, male (25), female (6). *Childbirth* includes all the accidents of parturition, except puerperal fever.

Diseases of the bones and joints includes disease of the spinal column, but not, of course, such diseases as spinal sclerosis, which are now referred to disease of the nervous system. A comparison of mortality previous to 1890 is difficult, as the term spinal disease was used to include both diseases of the spinal column and of the spinal marrow. *Abscess* includes cellulitis (10), carbuncle (4). *Injury* includes deaths from accident or negligence, homicide, misadventure, suicide, and execution.

TABLE D, Part 1.—Shewing death-rates from certain causes for the years 1890 to 1908.

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diph- theria.	Whooping cough.	“ Fever.”	Diarrhoea.	All seven.	Croup (mem- branous and undefined)	Phthisis.	Influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption.
1890 (53 wks.)	0'00	0'27	0'28	0'07	0'50	0'30	0'98	2'39	0'09	1'66	5'62
1891 (52 wks.)	0'00	0'71	0'18	0'04	0'41	0'20	0'86	2'41	0'08	1'79	6'11
1892 (52 wks.)	0'02	0'20	0'20	0'08	0'42	0'17	1'10	2'18	0'13	1'42	4'56
1893 (52 wks.)	0'08	0'90	0'08	0'15	0'44	0'30	1'60	3'55	0'18	1'70	4'60
1894 (52 wks.)	0'01	0'75	0'13	0'15	0'34	0'14	0'45	1'98	0'17	1'49	3'64
1895 (52 wks.)	...	0'35	0'13	0'10	0'29	0'22	1'58	2'65	0'12	1'55	4'34
1896 (53 wks.)	0'00	0'48	0'18	0'10	0'60	0'21	0'69	2'27	0'09	1'50	4'02
1897 (52 wks.)	...	0'40	0'23	0'13	0'24	0'21	1'58	2'79	0'10	1'44	3'90
1898 (52 wks.)	0'00	0'45	0'29	0'49	0'39	0'23	1'24	3'10	0'12	1'39	3'41
1899 (52 wks.)	...	0'37	0'15	0'71	0'38	0'17	0'96	2'73	0'12	1'41	3'72
1900 (52 wks.)	0'00	0'58	0'12	0'55	0'39	0'20	1'09	2'93	0'06	1'41	4'19
1901 (52 wks.)	...	0'58	0'19	0'38	0'33	0'19	1'47	3'14	0'07	1'41	3'46
1902 (53 wks.)	0'01	0'43	0'13	0'18	0'46	0'18	0'61	2'00	0'05	1'31	3'52
1903 (52 wks.)	0'05	0'28	0'25	0'14	0'27	0'13	0'62	1'74	0'03	1'27	3'09
1904 (52 wks.)	0'00	0'77	0'13	0'09	0'46	0'11	1'01	2'57	0'05	1'40	3'21
1905 (52 wks.)	0'01	0'24	0'09	0'08	0'27	0'12	0'80	1'60	0'03	1'23	3'07
1906 (52 wks.)	...	0'60	0'07	0'16	0'32	0'11	0'97	2'23	0'03	1'23	2'70
1907 (52 wks.)	..	0'22	0'12	0'14	0'34	0'06	0'41	1'29	0'01	1'29	3'15
1908 (53 wks.)	...	0'37	0'03	0'10	0'29	0'05	0'70	1'55	0'01	1'28	3'15

See note to table D, part 2.

Rates from 1890 to 1900 not recalculated.

TABLE D, Part 2:
For whole District:

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year. *	Births.		Deaths under one year of age.		Deaths at all ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of non-residents registered in district.	Deaths of residents registered beyond district.	Deaths at all ages net.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number	Rate per 1,000 births registered.	Number	Rate.*				Number	Rate.*
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
†1890	363,018	12,336	33·5	2,128	173	8,370	22·7	819	132	No return	8,238	22·3
1891	369,034	12,538	34·1	2,216	177	8,429	22·9	869	144	do.	8,285	22·5
1892	375,081	12,546	33·6	2,114	168	7,403	19·8	789	129	do.	7,274	19·5
1893	381,157	12,348	32·5	2,542	206	8,512	22·4	874	147	24	8,365	22·0
1894	387,259	12,502	32·4	1,945	156	6,935	18·0	772	142	7	6,793	17·6
1895	393,387	12,478	31·8	2,384	191	8,101	20·7	882	167	No return	7,934	20·2
†1896	399,535	12,573	31·0	2,120	169	7,682	18·9	908	161	8	7,521	18·5
1897	405,716	12,912	31·9	2,454	190	8,148	20·2	881	175	1	7,973	19·7
1898	411,895	12,971	31·6	2,372	183	7,996	19·5	940	142	9	7,854	19·1
1899	418,101	12,939	31·1	2,222	172	8,105	19·5	1,005	181	26	7,924	19·0
1900	424,322	13,091	31·0	2,397	183	8,619	20·4	1,084	184	90	8,525	20·2
1901	430,575	12,898	30·1	2,429	188	8,283	19·3	1,176	171	92	8,204	19·1
†1902	437,036	13,245	29·8	2,113	160	7,814	17·6	1,154	211	96	7,699	17·3
1903	443,559	12,996	29·4	1,992	153	7,334	16·6	1,094	184	113	7,263	16·4
1904	450,142	12,561	28·0	2,207	176	8,096	18·0	1,185	173	116	8,039	17·9
1905	456,787	12,337	27·1	1,875	152	7,124	15·6	1,225	178	102	7,047	15·5
1906	463,495	12,093	26·2	1,837	152	7,405	16·0	1,271	183	128	7,350	15·9
1907	470,268	11,678	24·9	1,533	131	7,227	15·4	1,301	188	128	7,167	15·3
Averages for years 1898-1907		12,681	28·8	2,098	165	7,800	17·7	1,144	180	90	7,707	17·5
†1908	477,107	12,007	24·8	1,654	138	7,505	15·5	1,371	199	124	7,430	15·3

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. The populations given in column 2 for the 11 years, 1890 to 1900, are those estimated by the method of interpolation from the census figures for 1881, 1891 and 1901. The rest are those of the Registrar-General.

The deaths included in column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the City or of Leeds persons in the fever hospital at Seacroft or the Hunslet workhouse at Rothwell. The deaths included in column 12 are the numbers in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the numbers in column 10 and the addition of the numbers in column 11. Column 11 is, however, incomplete in some of the years.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying in some public institution, and paupers from townships outside the City dying at the Workhouse; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have died outside Leeds in some public institution, other than our own fever hospitals, and inmates of the County Asylums from the City townships.

† 53 week years, the others 52.

TABLE E.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1908.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the fifty-three weeks ended 2nd January, 1909. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.		Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
					All causes.	7 Zymotics.
LEEDS.	North ...	1,651	27·67	990	16·59	1·89
	West ...	1,975	22·72	1,312	15·09	1·24
	South-East ...	1,220	34·10	871	24·34	2·96
	Hunslet ...	2,056	25·76	1,176	14·73	2·15
	Holbeck ...	1,029	27·68	637	17·13	2·45
	Wortley ...	1,497	22·00	948	13·93	1·10
	Kirkstall ...	999	19·52	542	10·59	0·72
	Bramley ...	476	24·32	276	14·10	0·66
	Chapelton ...	1,098	23·83	547	11·87	0·72
	Osmondthorpe ...	6	17·17	7	20·03	2·86
	<i>Outsiders</i> ...	...	...	199	...	...
Totals ...		12,007	24·78	7,505	15·49	1·55

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.					Western Division.				
Central	...	...	282	14'10	Mill Hill	...	...	116	17'00
North	...	...	568	11'66	West	...	...	446	18'65
North-East	...	...	649	19'43	North-West	...	...	469	13'07
East	...	...	740	23'90	Brunswick...	...	...	323	13'73
South	...	...	273	19'84	New Wortley	...	...	325	17'41
East Hunslet	...	...	596	14'82	Armley	..	...	581	13'09
West Hunslet	...	...	496	14'58	Bramley	...	...	318	12'93
Holbeck	...	...	553	16'65	Headingley	...	...	571	10'85

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were seventy-seven deaths at Manston Hospital during this year.

E. 2.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1908. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
				All causes.	Zymotics.
LEEDS. { North	421	28·8	240	16·4	0·9
West	535	25·1	386	18·1	0·9
South-East	318	36·2	251	28·6	3·1
Hunslet	519	26·5	343	17·5	2·5
Holbeck	287	31·5	182	20·0	3·4
Wortley	372	22·3	259	15·5	0·8
Kirkstall	238	19·0	162	12·9	1·1
Bramley	105	21·9	76	15·8	0·4
Chapeltown	294	26·0	161	14·2	0·3
Osmondthorpe	1	11·7	2	23·3	...
Outsiders ... ..	...	...	48	...	...
Totals	3,090	26·0	2,110	17·8	1·4

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.					Western Division.				
Central	...	...	69	14·1	Mill Hill	...	...	45	26·9
North	...	...	140	11·7	West	...	...	124	21·1
North-East	...	...	180	22·0	North-West	...	...	143	16·3
East	...	...	216	28·4	Brunswick	...	...	84	14·6
South	...	...	84	24·9	New Wortley	...	...	72	15·7
East Hunslet	...	...	174	17·6	Armley	...	...	174	16·0
West Hunslet	...	...	143	17·1	Bramley	...	...	89	14·8
Holbeck	...	...	156	19·2	Headingley	...	...	169	13·1

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were twenty-seven deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

E. 3.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended **27th June, 1908.** The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.		Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
					All causes.	Zymotics.
LEEDS.	North ...	447	30·5	222	15·2	1·0
	West ...	499	23·4	294	13·8	1·0
	South-East ...	329	37·5	191	21·8	1·7
	Hunslet	539	27·5	266	13·6	1·4
	Holbeck ...	255	28·0	136	14·9	1·0
	Wortley ...	363	21·7	215	12·9	0·7
	Kirkstall ...	275	21·9	106	8·4	0·5
	Bramley ...	126	26·3	56	11·7	0·6
	Chapelton ...	265	23·4	139	12·3	0·9
	Osmondthorpe ...	2	23·3	1	11·7	...
Outsiders ...		...	...	52	...	...
Totals ...		3,100	26·1	1,678	14·1	1·0

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.		Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.		Deaths.	Death Rate.	
Eastern Division.				Western Division.				
Central	73	14·9	Mill Hill	...	28	16·7
North	136	11·4	West	...	105	17·8
North-East	148	18·1	North-West	...	105	11·9
East	158	20·8	Brunswick	...	65	11·3
South	61	18·1	New Wortley	...	77	16·8
East Hunslet	136	13·8	Armley	...	129	11·9
West Hunslet	111	13·3	Bramley	...	65	10·8
Holbeck	118	14·5	Headingley	...	111	8·6

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these insitutions are situated. There were sixteen deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

E. 4.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the fourteen weeks ended 3rd October, 1908. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.			Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
						All causes.	7 Zymotics.
LEEDS.	North ...	...	426	27·0	279	17·7	4·1
	West ...	...	466	20·3	322	14·0	2·4
	South-East	...	290	30·7	235	24·9	5·2
	Hunslet ...	..	513	24·3	309	14·7	3·4
	Holbeck...	...	259	26·4	157	16·0	3·4
	Wortley ...	...	431	24·0	220	12·3	1·8
	Kirkstall...	...	248	18·3	132	9·8	1·0
	Bramley ...	...	135	26·1	70	13·5	0·6
	Chapelton	...	293	24·1	119	9·8	1·1
	Osmondthorpe	...	2	21·7	4	43·3	10·8
<i>Outsiders</i>		...	...	59	...	...
Totals ...			3,063	23·9	1,906	14·9	2·6

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.					Western Division.				
Central	...	...	70	13·3	Mill Hill	...	...	22	12·2
North	...	...	156	12·1	West	...	...	114	18·0
North-East	...	...	159	18·0	North-West	...	...	110	11·6
East	...	...	200	24·5	Brunswick...	...	...	87	14·0
South	...	...	79	21·7	New Wortley	...	...	93	18·9
East Hunslet	...	...	156	14·7	Armley	...	...	119	10·2
West Hunslet	...	...	115	12·8	Bramley	...	...	78	12·0
Holbeck	...	...	147	16·8	Headingley	...	...	142	10·2

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were nine deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

E. 5.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 2nd January, 1909. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.		Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
					All causes.	7 Zymotics.
LEEDS.	{ North	357	24·4	249	17·0	1·4
	{ West	475	22·3	310	14·5	0·6
	{ South-East	283	32·2	193	22·0	1·7
	Hunslet	485	24·8	258	13·2	1·2
	Holbeck	228	25·0	162	17·8	2·0
	Wortley	331	19·8	254	15·2	1·0
	Kirkstall	238	19·0	142	11·3	0·2
	Bramley	110	22·9	74	15·4	1·0
	Chapeltown	246	21·8	129	11·4	0·6
	Osmondthorpe	1	11·7	...	...	...
<i>Outsiders</i> ... ..		...	...	40	...	...
Totals		2,754	23·2	1,811	15·2	1·0

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.					Western Division.				
Central	...	...	70	14·3	Mill Hill	...	...	21	12·6
North	...	...	136	11·4	West	...	...	103	17·6
North-East	...	...	163	19·9	North-West	...	...	111	12·6
East	...	...	165	21·7	Brunswick	...	...	87	15·1
South	...	...	49	14·5	New Wortley	...	...	83	18·1
East Hunslet	...	...	130	13·2	Armley	...	...	159	14·6
West Hunslet	...	...	127	15·2	Bramley	...	...	86	14·3
Holbeck	...	...	132	16·2	Headingley	...	...	149	11·5

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were twenty-five deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

E. 6.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 3rd April, 1909. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
				All causes.	Zymotics.
LEEDS. { North	415	28·4	273	18·7	0·8
{ West	472	22·1	383	17·9	0·7
{ South-East	317	36·0	226	25·6	1·1
Hunslet	467	23·4	317	15·9	1·1
Holbeck	248	26·7	185	19·9	1·5
Wortley	330	19·4	244	14·4	0·6
Kirkstall	254	19·7	165	12·8	1·0
Bramley	98	20·1	91	18·7	0·8
Chapelton	246	20·9	180	15·3	0·4
Osmondthorpe	4	47·4	2	23·7	...
<i>Outsiders</i> ... ..	...	...	52	...	...
Totals	2,851	23·6	2,118	17·6	0·9

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.			Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.					Western Division.				
Central	...	...	69	14·2	Mill Hill	...	...	29	17·7
North	...	...	194	15·8	West	...	...	121	20·7
North-East	...	...	180	21·6	North-West	...	...	141	15·8
East	...	...	197	25·7	Brunswick	...	...	96	16·6
South	...	...	73	22·0	New Wortley	...	...	76	16·6
East Hunslet	...	...	137	13·6	Armley	...	...	149	13·4
West Hunslet	...	...	155	18·2	Bramley	...	...	110	18·0
Holbeck	...	...	161	19·4	Headingley	...	...	178	13·5

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these insitutions are situated. There were thirty-four deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

TABLE F. (1.)

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 28th December, 1907.

1907.		OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.				TOTALS OR AVERAGES.	YEAR.
		5th. Oct.	12th. Oct.	19th. Oct.	26th. Oct.	2nd. Nov.	9th. Nov.	16th. Nov.	23rd. Nov.	30th. Nov.	7th. Dec.	14th. Dec.	21st. Dec.	28th. Dec.		
Total Births	1	215	208	208	237	221	205	215	180	195	212	180	243	154	2,673	11,678
Total Deaths	2	143	144	158	158	167	120	132	152	148	151	160	171	134	1,938	7,227
Under 1 year	3	48	52	58	57	49	25	26	36	27	24	29	31	27	489	1,533
1 to 2 years	4	12	13	9	13	9	6	18	11	6	18	12	14	15	156	478
2 to 5 years	5	9	6	9	5	10	11	13	9	7	16	15	15	9	134	386
5 to 60 years	6	51	43	48	44	65	45	41	50	65	52	60	61	41	666	2,637
60 yrs. and upwards	7	23	30	34	39	34	33	34	46	43	41	44	50	42	493	2,193
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	1	1	...	1	5	3	3	7	10	10	11	18	15	85	104
Scarlet Fever	10	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	14	54
*Diphtheria	11	1	...	1	3	...	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	21	69
Whooping-cough..	12	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	...	4	4	1	1	25	161
Typhus Fever	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	14	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	4	12	26
Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea or Dysent.	16	19	26	15	14	7	4	2	2	...	2	1	1	2	95	194
All seven	17	28	28	21	20	15	12	10	13	13	20	20	25	27	252	608
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dis. of Resp. System	20	24	22	25	32	37	20	33	36	27	32	37	33	27	385	1,477
Influenza†	21	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	16	84
Phthisis	22	13	6	8	11	14	8	9	13	13	16	13	13	8	145	605
Dis. of Circul. System	23	13	9	11	10	14	18	7	13	14	4	22	16	13	164	739
Violent Deaths	24	2	4	4	8	5	3	7	9	5	10	6	13	4	80	285
Inquest cases	25	8	12	12	13	17	6	14	19	18	19	17	22	9	186	690
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	19	12	19	26	24	25	28	35	27	30	27	41	29	342	1,301
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	202	232	260	267	297	250	262	276	303	325	370	397	232	3,673	12,214
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	30	33	49	52	26	35	46	21	38	35	32	43	21	461	1,580
Barom. (inches)	29	29.64	29.62	29.25	29.76	29.60	29.93	29.92	30.05	29.63	29.39	29.13	29.86	29.96	29.67	29.84
Attached Ther. °F...	30	60.08	56.85	57.62	56.08	57.54	60.08	57.02	54.69	51.77	52.77	53.62	54.54	51.83	55.80	58.53
Dry bulb	31	56.77	52.38	51.46	48.23	49.40	50.08	46.62	42.38	40.08	41.54	43.15	46.77	37.92	46.73	50.68
Wet bulb	32	53.31	49.62	49.54	46.23	47.90	48.62	43.38	40.69	38.77	39.77	41.00	45.08	36.17	44.67	47.26
Humidity	33	79.08	82.15	86.85	86.31	89.25	89.85	77.62	86.92	89.15	86.38	84.00	87.62	84.58	85.37	78.33
Mn. of highest reading	34	60.71	58.86	55.86	52.86	52.71	53.00	51.29	46.29	44.29	45.00	46.57	48.71	41.71	50.60	55.48
„ lowest „	35	49.00	47.14	46.14	43.14	45.00	47.00	40.57	37.14	35.43	36.71	38.00	40.29	35.00	41.58	43.08
„ daily range ...	36	11.71	11.72	9.72	9.72	7.71	6.00	10.72	9.15	8.86	8.29	8.57	8.42	6.71	9.02	12.40
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0.09	0.82	2.45	0.62	1.13	0.32	0.33	1.08	1.52	0.99	1.04	0.34	0.08	10.81	25.74
Wind { Direction ...	38	SW NW	SW NW	SW	SE SW	NE	NE NW	W	SW W	NW NE	W	W SW	SE	NE	...	...
{ Force 0-6 ...	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	23.9	23.1	23.1	26.3	24.5	22.7	23.9	20.0	21.6	23.5	20.0	27.0	17.1	22.8	24.9
Death-rate (Leeds) ..	42	15.9	16.0	17.5	17.5	18.5	13.3	14.6	16.9	16.4	16.8	17.8	19.0	14.9	16.5	15.4
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	14.8	15.7	15.7	14.6	15.7	14.6	14.8	15.3	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.8	14.7	15.4	15.4
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	25.4	25.1	25.5	27.6	26.5	27.4	26.6	25.0	24.9	26.3	24.4	27.5	19.1	25.5	27.0
D.R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.6	4.1	2.2	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.2
D.R. 7 Zymotics ..	46	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.3

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs. On January 17th, 1906, the attached thermometer was removed into an inner room in which there was a fire.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F. (2).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1908.

1908.		JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				TOTALS OR AVERAGES.
		Jan. 4th.	Jan. 11th.	Jan. 18th.	Jan. 25th.	Feb. 1st.	Feb. 8th.	Feb. 15th.	Feb. 22nd.	Feb. 29th.	Mar. 7th.	Mar. 14th.	Mar. 21st.	Mar. 28th.	
Total Births	1	222	224	280	238	237	246	207	211	234	238	243	249	261	3,090
Total Deaths	2	144	169	177	147	175	160	204	179	168	172	143	134	138	2,110
Under 1 year	3	23	40	31	19	29	33	36	23	26	29	21	23	28	361
1 to 2 years.....	4	10	15	13	16	13	16	12	20	13	12	14	5	12	171
2 to 5 years.....	5	13	11	6	14	9	11	13	9	14	12	6	7	5	130
5 to 60 years	6	53	51	71	56	59	56	72	59	57	65	54	60	54	767
60 yrs. and upwards	7	45	52	56	42	65	44	71	68	58	54	48	39	39	681
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	5	12	10	11	6	3	5	5	5	3	3	5	2	75
Scarlet Fever	10	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	8
*Diphtheria	11	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	17
Whooping-cough..	12	2	1	5	7	6	8	5	4	1	7	4	1	4	55
{ Typhus Fever.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhoid Fever ...	14	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	..	1	1	...	2	...	9
{ Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea or Dysent.	16	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	7
All seven.....	17	10	15	20	20	15	18	13	12	7	13	8	10	10	171
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dis. of Resp. System	20	31	45	41	38	52	30	64	56	50	55	31	34	31	558
Influenza†	21	1	1	2	1	4	1	13	15	14	12	12	11	3	90
Phthisis	22	12	9	18	16	15	10	10	13	13	19	14	8	15	172
Dis. of Circul. System	23	15	17	15	12	25	17	21	25	19	17	10	15	13	221
Violent Deaths	24	11	9	7	4	5	9	4	5	8	9	5	6	4	86
Inquest cases	25	19	19	16	11	14	16	13	16	14	15	12	16	10	191
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	23	21	25	21	32	35	37	25	31	33	33	22	27	365
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	294	256	285	309	315	280	281	379	356	298	351	390	411	4,205
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	26	23	35	34	25	43	29	28	29	36	22	26	26	382
Barom. (inches)	29	30.17	29.76	29.97	30.33	29.69	30.36	30.19	29.56	29.43	29.54	29.67	29.89	29.89	29.88
Attached Ther. °F ...	30	47.23	48.46	50.54	48.85	47.54	51.62	53.85	54.46	52.46	50.46	54.54	53.46	57.23	51.59
Dry bulb.....	31	33.54	38.23	43.62	36.46	41.38	43.54	44.54	45.92	41.69	37.92	42.15	38.08	45.31	40.95
Wet bulb.....	32	31.85	36.85	41.46	34.85	38.08	40.77	42.15	43.54	38.92	35.69	39.15	35.31	41.92	38.50
Humidity	33	81.08	86.23	81.92	84.85	74.31	79.31	83.00	83.23	79.00	82.08	77.77	76.92	77.62	80.59
Mn. of highest reading	34	36.29	42.50	46.14	39.86	45.43	47.00	47.57	49.29	45.57	42.29	48.00	42.29	49.71	44.79
„ lowest „	35	30.29	31.50	36.29	31.14	35.29	36.14	39.86	40.57	36.00	33.29	36.29	30.86	36.86	34.99
„ daily range ...	36	6.00	11.00	9.85	8.72	10.14	10.86	7.71	8.72	9.57	9.00	11.71	11.43	12.85	9.80
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0.01	0.84	0.02	0.04	0.44	0.03	0.13	0.78	0.37	1.18	0.36	0.87	1.19	6.26
Wind { Direction ...	38	NE	SW	SW	SW	W	NW	W NW	W	W	NE NW	W NW	NE	SW	...
{ Force 0-6 ...	39	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	24.3	24.5	30.6	26.0	25.9	26.9	22.6	23.1	25.6	26.0	26.6	27.2	28.5	26.0
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	15.7	18.5	19.4	16.1	19.1	17.5	22.3	19.6	18.4	18.8	15.6	14.7	15.1	17.8
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	16.9	19.3	20.0	18.5	18.2	18.3	18.6	18.4	17.3	17.6	17.2	16.9	17.4	17.9
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	30.9	29.3	29.4	27.5	28.2	29.7	27.8	25.8	26.2	28.3	29.1	27.8	27.6	28.3
D.R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	3.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	5.7	3.3	7.0	6.1	5.5	6.0	3.4	3.7	3.4	4.7
D.R. 7 Zymotics ..	46	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs. On January 17th, 1906, the attached thermometer was removed into an inner room in which there was a fire.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F. (3).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1908.

1908.		APRIL.					MAY.				JUNE.				TOTALS OR AVERAGES.
		Apl. 4th.	Apl. 11th.	Apl. 18th.	Apl. 25th.	May 2nd.	May 9th.	May 16th.	May 23rd.	May 30th.	June 6th.	June 13th.	June 20th.	June 27th.	
Total Births	1	225	225	236	234	265	249	234	250	224	254	209	252	243	3,100
Total Deaths	2	159	141	132	121	150	137	134	121	142	120	102	109	110	1,678
Under 1 year	3	28	24	21	21	22	35	23	26	29	23	26	18	20	316
1 to 2 years.....	4	7	13	12	7	6	16	12	16	10	10	9	7	13	138
2 to 5 years.....	5	11	8	12	3	5	8	8	7	8	11	5	5	6	97
5 to 60 years	6	66	54	49	60	67	34	51	44	59	47	28	57	41	657
60 yrs. and upwards	7	47	42	38	30	50	44	40	28	36	29	34	22	30	470
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	...	3	5	1	3	8	7	5	2	2	...	1	2	39
Scarlet Fever	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
*Diphtheria	11	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	11
Whooping-cough..	12	6	5	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	40
{ Typhus Fever.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhoid Fever ...	14	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
{ Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea or Dysent.	16	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	3	19
All seven.....	17	7	13	9	4	7	15	12	9	10	12	4	6	11	119
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis. of Resp. System	20	46	27	23	26	30	32	19	23	22	25	20	12	23	328
Influenza†	21	4	6	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	19
Phthisis	22	16	11	11	16	16	9	15	11	18	8	16	13	9	169
Dis. of Circul. System	23	19	12	10	15	15	8	19	8	12	16	8	14	11	167
Violent Deaths	24	7	2	6	4	4	3	9	7	6	5	4	7	3	67
Inquest cases.....	25	14	7	11	7	14	12	16	12	18	9	14	12	11	157
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	29	35	28	28	29	20	38	21	42	20	27	27	19	363
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	392	376	370	254	320	336	357	336	308	321	227	265	269	4,131
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	33	30	22	23	27	23	22	28	26	29	12	19	19	313
Barom. (inches)	29	29.70	30.09	30.19	29.58	29.87	29.57	29.72	30.04	30.16	29.95	29.97	29.75	30.26	29.91
Attached Ther. °F...	30	59.31	58.46	56.83	52.54	57.15	60.38	62.46	62.15	63.15	65.54	62.38	61.77	65.62	60.62
Dry bulb.....	31	47.85	46.31	45.42	40.38	53.38	55.23	54.54	56.92	62.77	64.08	59.92	58.54	66.15	54.79
Wet bulb.....	32	43.08	42.54	40.67	37.00	49.38	51.15	50.23	52.15	56.31	57.92	53.54	52.46	59.38	49.61
Humidity	33	68.62	74.77	68.25	74.00	76.23	76.00	74.54	72.08	67.15	68.54	65.08	67.38	65.46	70.64
Mn. of highest reading	34	52.43	50.43	52.00	45.71	58.14	59.43	59.43	63.43	69.00	70.29	63.29	63.14	73.00	59.98
„ lowest „	35	40.43	38.43	38.00	34.00	42.86	46.71	44.57	47.14	48.29	50.00	50.00	47.86	50.43	44.52
„ daily range ...	36	12.00	12.00	14.00	11.71	15.28	12.72	14.86	16.29	20.71	20.29	13.29	15.28	22.57	15.46
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0.41	0.15	0.09	0.57	1.58	0.82	0.69	0.38	0.01	0.37	0.08	0.40	..	5.55
Wind { Direction ...	38	W	NE NW	NE	NW	NE SE	SW W	SE NE	NW	NE SW	NE	W	SW W	NE SW	...
{ Force 0-6 ...	39	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	24.6	24.6	25.8	25.6	29.0	27.2	25.6	27.3	24.5	27.8	22.9	27.6	26.6	26.1
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	17.4	15.4	14.4	13.2	16.4	15.0	14.7	13.2	15.5	13.1	11.2	11.9	12.0	14.1
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	16.8	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.7	14.2	13.2	13.2	12.6	12.7	11.8	11.6	11.8	13.7
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	27.6	27.9	25.6	25.8	29.6	28.9	28.3	29.5	28.7	28.1	25.1	30.2	28.3	28.0
D. R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	5.0	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.3	2.5	2.8
D. R. 7 Zymotics ..	46	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.0

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs. On January 17th, 1906, the attached thermometer was removed into an inner room in which there was a fire.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F. (4).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the fourteen weeks ended 3rd October, 1908.

1908.		JULY.					AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.					TOTALS OR AVERAGES.
		4th. July	11th. July	18th. July	25th. July	1st. Aug.	8th. Aug.	15th. Aug.	22nd. Aug.	29th. Aug.	5th. Sep.	12th. Sep.	19th. Sep.	26th. Sep.	3rd. Oct.	
Total Births	1	243	216	212	251	215	175	218	229	229	199	229	241	200	206	3,063
Total Deaths	2	110	124	100	132	135	150	162	179	151	140	125	133	132	133	1,906
Under 1 year	3	21	24	27	33	51	55	57	77	55	54	28	36	34	36	588
1 to 2 years	4	7	7	5	5	7	8	13	13	8	10	12	11	9	8	123
2 to 5 years	5	4	4	3	9	4	11	6	8	6	2	2	5	7	13	84
5 to 60 years	6	49	53	41	47	43	47	54	53	46	46	53	47	46	40	665
60 yrs. and upwards	7	29	36	24	38	30	29	32	28	36	28	30	34	36	36	446
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	2	2	...	4	3	2	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	2	25
Scarlet Fever	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
*Diphtheria	11	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6
Whooping-cough..	12	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	...	...	2	5	28
{ Typhus Fever.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhoid Fever ...	14	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
{ Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea or Dysent.	16	3	6	5	11	21	23	38	59	34	28	15	14	14	3	274
All seven.....	17	8	15	9	17	26	27	43	64	36	30	18	17	16	11	337
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Croup	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis. of Resp. System	20	18	16	13	17	18	23	13	18	14	9	13	23	20	27	242
Influenza†	21	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Phthisis	22	8	11	8	6	11	14	15	16	12	5	17	5	8	7	143
Dis. of Circul. System	23	13	15	8	6	7	9	11	8	12	10	12	14	11	17	153
Violent Deaths	24	3	3	4	10	6	8	4	5	9	9	3	10	7	6	87
Inquest cases	25	8	9	8	15	9	13	12	14	14	16	8	17	11	11	165
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	21	24	22	27	21	19	23	26	20	24	34	24	30	26	341
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	229	204	276	282	225	208	273	224	220	244	233	239	265	228	3,350
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	30	11	13	18	27	21	11	14	19	29	16	20	17	26	272
Barom. (inches)	29	30.22	29.72	29.58	30.02	30.22	30.11	29.97	30.01	29.50	29.74	20.67	29.94	29.85	30.03	29.90
Attached Ther. °F...	30	69.15	64.46	63.62	67.77	70.31	70.77	66.46	64.00	65.85	61.54	61.46	60.00	61.38	65.62	65.17
Dry bulb.....	31	68.46	60.54	59.54	68.38	66.77	65.46	60.38	58.92	61.69	55.62	57.38	59.31	58.31	66.92	61.98
Wet bulb.....	32	60.31	56.46	56.08	61.00	58.77	59.38	55.38	55.38	56.38	50.31	52.54	56.08	56.00	62.31	56.88
Humidity	33	63.08	77.62	80.15	64.46	60.85	68.38	71.85	79.23	70.38	69.92	71.77	80.92	85.92	76.92	72.96
Mn. of highest reading	34	77.00	65.14	64.43	73.57	72.00	71.71	64.29	64.00	66.86	63.00	62.43	64.00	63.00	74.29	6.55
„ lowest „	35	54.14	53.29	53.00	55.71	53.86	54.86	52.29	52.14	51.57	47.00	49.43	49.71	52.00	54.86	52.42
„ daily range ...	36	22.86	11.85	11.43	17.86	18.14	16.85	12.00	11.86	15.29	16.00	13.00	14.29	11.00	19.43	15.13
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0.03	1.02	1.31	0.01	...	0.02	0.25	0.57	0.76	0.58	0.12	0.64	0.88	0.13	6.32
Wind { Direction ...	38	E	NE	WNW	W	W	W	W	NE NW	SW	WNE	NW W	SW	NE	E	...
{ Force 0-6 ...	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	26.6	23.6	23.2	27.4	23.5	19.1	23.8	25.0	25.0	21.8	25.0	26.4	21.9	22.5	23.9
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	12.0	13.6	10.9	14.4	14.8	16.4	17.7	19.6	16.5	15.3	13.7	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.9
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	11.8	11.4	11.1	11.9	12.1	13.2	15.0	15.8	15.6	14.6	14.2	13.9	13.2	13.3	13.3
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	28.0	27.9	26.6	28.4	27.9	23.9	28.6	27.2	26.7	25.2	26.8	26.2	26.2	27.0	26.9
D.R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.5	2.2	3.0	1.9
D.R. Diarrhoea ..	46	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.3	2.5	4.2	6.5	3.7	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.3	2.1

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs. On January 17th, 1906, the attached thermometer was removed into an inner room in which there was a fire.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F. (5).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 2nd January, 1909.

1908.		OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.					TOTALS OR AVERAGES.	YEAR.
		Oct. 10th.	Oct. 17th.	Oct. 24th.	Oct. 31st.	Nov. 7th.	Nov. 14th.	Nov. 21st.	Nov. 28th.	Dec. 5th.	Dec. 12th.	Dec. 19th.	Dec. 26th.	Jan. 2nd.		
Total Births	1	263	222	196	209	201	198	221	201	184	221	238	164	236	2,754	12,007
Total Deaths	2	117	163	128	139	115	146	145	118	160	158	146	120	156	1,811	7,505
Under 1 year	3	47	53	26	41	31	28	27	20	31	17	24	14	30	389	1,654
1 to 2 years.....	4	7	9	19	14	9	14	12	2	7	10	5	12	8	128	560
2 to 5 years.....	5	5	9	10	9	4	7	11	9	6	6	5	6	11	98	409
5 to 60 years	6	31	59	39	39	43	55	48	50	68	63	48	50	59	652	2,741
60 yrs. and upwards	7	27	33	34	36	28	42	47	37	48	62	64	38	48	544	2,141
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	2	4	3	5	1	3	6	4	1	3	3	2	5	42	181
Scarlet Fever	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	14
*Diphtheria	11	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	4	4	16	50
Whooping-cough..	12	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	4	2	17	140
{ Typhus Fever.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhoid Fever ...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	25
{ Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea or Dysent.	16	7	14	3	5	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	41	341
All seven.....	17	9	24	7	11	6	7	12	6	3	3	10	10	16	124	751
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Croup	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis. of Resp. System	20	24	30	25	29	27	38	32	29	43	38	32	22	30	399	1,527
Influenza†	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	6	121
Phthisis	22	5	18	7	6	6	11	11	11	15	13	10	15	9	137	621
Dis. of Circul. System	23	3	16	13	10	15	14	17	11	15	20	8	12	12	166	707
Violent Deaths	24	5	3	3	7	4	4	7	...	12	6	3	5	11	70	310
Inquest cases	25	13	13	11	16	10	8	17	10	15	21	10	11	26	181	694
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	14	25	16	23	13	21	22	17	36	26	22	30	34	299	1,368
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	237	296	288	299	267	323	344	326	270	309	296	273	221	3,749	15,435
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	48	30	23	36	22	21	25	37	29	24	42	30	34	401	1,368
Barom. (inches)	29	30.03	29.99	30.17	30.02	30.04	29.81	29.97	29.82	30.21	29.40	29.45	30.04	30.11	29.93	29.90
Attached Ther. °F...	30	61.54	59.85	58.46	58.92	60.15	56.77	57.77	58.00	55.15	54.54	55.69	54.25	45.23	56.66	58.63
Dry bulb.....	31	56.92	56.15	49.77	51.77	48.31	44.69	46.15	49.69	38.77	42.15	44.31	43.50	34.62	46.70	51.31
Wet bulb.....	32	54.77	53.92	47.62	50.31	46.92	43.00	44.23	46.85	37.77	40.69	43.08	42.17	33.62	45.01	47.68
Humidity	33	86.62	86.00	85.00	90.08	90.00	87.62	86.08	80.54	90.92	88.38	90.54	89.33	84.15	87.32	77.79
Mn. of highest reading	34	63.71	60.86	54.71	56.00	51.71	50.86	50.71	53.71	43.29	45.86	47.71	45.57	38.14	50.99	56.08
„ lowest „	35	50.43	50.29	45.43	43.29	43.29	38.43	41.57	42.86	34.57	37.57	40.14	39.43	28.86	41.24	43.49
„ daily range ...	36	13.28	10.57	9.28	12.71	8.42	12.43	9.14	10.85	8.72	8.29	7.57	6.14	9.28	9.75	12.59
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0.23	0.08	0.57	0.36	0.02	0.65	0.17	0.33	0.05	0.51	0.62	0.03	0.59	4.21	22.34
Wind { Direction ...	38	NESE	NE	E NE	NESE	SE NE	SE	W	W	...	W	SW	E SE	SE	...	...
{ Force 0-6 ...	39	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fog	..	...	..	...	...	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	28.8	24.3	21.4	22.9	22.0	21.7	24.2	22.0	20.1	24.2	26.0	17.9	25.8	23.2	24.8
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	12.8	17.8	14.0	15.2	12.6	16.0	15.9	12.9	17.5	17.3	16.0	13.1	17.1	15.2	15.5
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	12.8	13.9	13.8	15.3	15.1	16.0	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.3	12.9	18.2	14.9	14.9
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	26.2	26.7	25.2	27.3	27.6	25.9	24.3	24.4	23.1	24.6	24.8	18.5	25.0	24.9	27.0
D.R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	2.6	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.2	4.7	4.2	3.5	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
D.R. 7 Zymotics ..	46	1.0	2.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.5

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs. On January 17th, 1906, the attached thermometer was removed into an inner room in which there was a fire.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F. (6).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds; with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 3rd April, 1909.

1909		JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.					TOTALS OR AVERAGES.
		Jan. 9th.	Jan. 16th.	Jan. 23rd.	Jan. 30th.	Feb. 6th.	Feb. 13th.	Feb. 20th.	Feb. 27th.	Mar. 6th.	Mar. 13th.	Mar. 20th.	Mar. 27th.	Apr. 3rd.	
Total Births	1	210	217	222	186	218	200	249	192	200	212	230	251	264	2,851
Total Deaths	2	152	150	139	180	156	157	143	147	178	196	174	189	157	2,118
Under 1 year	3	29	34	12	26	27	20	21	23	23	34	33	23	23	328
1 to 2 years.....	4	10	17	8	10	8	6	3	3	5	7	7	13	13	104
2 to 5 years.....	5	5	6	8	6	10	13	9	5	6	7	13	6	10	104
5 to 60 years	6	60	54	63	77	53	72	54	67	79	73	65	65	60	842
60 yrs. and upwards	7	48	45	48	61	58	46	56	49	65	75	56	82	51	740
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	5	4	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	25
Scarlet Fever	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4
*Diphtheria	11	1	5	3	1	2	5	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	27
Whooping-cough..	12	...	4	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	2	5	1	3	24
{ Typhus Fever.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhoid Fever ...	14	3	2	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	14
{ Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea or Dysent.	16	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	9
All seven.....	17	11	16	10	4	8	13	6	2	6	6	8	7	6	103
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis. of Resp. System	20	36	33	40	42	46	43	35	44	58	73	48	65	42	605
Influenza†	21	3	...	3	2	3	5	...	5	3	13	9	16	5	67
Phthisis	22	9	11	14	15	12	17	12	14	12	14	17	10	14	171
Dis. of Circul. System	23	14	14	15	24	11	11	15	22	26	17	21	14	16	220
Violent Deaths	24	6	6	9	7	9	6	8	5	3	5	6	6	4	80
Inquest cases	25	11	14	15	19	15	9	14	16	13	20	13	20	12	191
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	22	31	28	34	28	32	32	29	29	29	26	45	29	394
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	307	301	284	320	301	301	303	341	363	366	375	279	351	4,192
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	25	27	39	26	32	26	41	35	26	20	25	35	29	386
Barom. (inches)	29	30.21	29.33	30.13	30.17	29.78	29.94	30.11	30.31	29.38	29.69	29.31	29.49	29.72	29.81
Attached Ther. °F...	30	53.38	52.08	53.77	47.23	54.77	52.23	53.38	50.54	48.60	50.46	53.85	56.08	57.62	52.57
Dry bulb.....	31	42.69	40.77	39.15	31.15	44.54	36.54	39.77	36.92	34.00	36.92	41.31	44.46	47.15	39.64
Wet bulb.....	32	41.08	38.08	37.08	29.85	42.54	35.08	36.77	34.54	33.00	35.62	38.31	41.54	44.00	37.50
Humidity	33	87.15	79.15	83.23	86.23	85.69	86.69	76.85	79.62	89.46	88.77	76.62	79.46	78.54	82.88
Mn. of highest reading	34	46.29	44.86	43.71	36.57	48.57	39.29	45.43	43.43	38.00	40.00	46.71	49.00	51.43	44.10
„ lowest „	35	38.29	36.14	33.86	26.43	38.00	32.86	32.00	30.43	28.14	32.86	33.43	37.43	38.86	33.75
„ daily range ...	36	8.00	8.72	9.85	10.14	10.57	6.43	13.43	13.00	9.86	7.14	13.28	11.57	12.57	10.35
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0.13	0.86	0.01	0.01	...	0.30	0.03	0.01	0.41	0.79	0.16	0.50	0.99	4.20
Wind { Direction ...	38	NW W	W	W	E	W	NE	W E	NW NE	E W N	NE NW	NE	W SE	NE	...
{ Force 0-6 ...	39	2	2	2	1	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	22.6	23.4	23.9	20.1	23.5	21.6	26.8	20.7	21.6	22.9	24.8	27.1	28.5	23.6
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	16.4	16.2	15.0	19.4	16.8	16.9	15.4	15.8	19.2	21.1	18.8	20.4	16.9	17.6
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	17.5	16.6	15.7	18.0	18.7	17.5	18.1	19.1	21.3	22.1	22.1	19.8	17.9	18.7
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	28.7	27.0	26.0	24.3	26.8	25.9	28.3	26.1	23.8	27.6	27.4	26.9	27.9	26.7
D. R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.7	6.3	7.9	5.2	7.0	4.5	5.0
D. R. 7 Zymotics ..	46	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs. On January 17th, 1906, the attached thermometer was removed into an inner room in which there was a fire.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

